# The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVII—NO. 22. MASSILLON, OHIO, NOVEMBER 15, 1889. WHOLE NO. 1,544.

## TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD
In effect June 2, 1889.

| North. | South |
|---|---|
| No. 2 7 03 a. m | No. 5 6 15 a. m |
| No. 4 3 08 p. m | No. 1 10 00 a. m |
| No. 6 arrives 8 30 | No. 3 7 32 p. m |
| Local 3 45 p. m | Local 2 15 p. m |

Trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 are daily.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

| North. | South. |
|---|---|
| No. 4 8 20 a. m | No. 3 7 00 a. |
| No. 6 1 18 p. m | No. 5 1 20 p. |
| No. 8 5 25 p. m | No. 7 6 40 p. |
| Local 8 35 a. m | Local 3 50 p. |

In effect June 9th at noon.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.
GOING EAST

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 8 | Daily | 2 50 a |
| No. 10 | Daily except Sunday | 9 03 a |
| No. 4 | Daily | 1 12 p. |
| No. 20 | Daily except Sunday | 9 25 p |
| No. 14 | Daily except Sunday | 5 30 a. r |
| Local | | 12:40 p. m |

GOING WEST

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No 1 | Daily except Sunday | 3 25 a |
| No. 11 | Daily except Sundao | 10 13 |
| No. 9 | Daily | 11 08 a |
| No. 3 | Daily | 5 48 p. |
| No. 13 | Daily except Sunday arrive | 8 50 p. |
| Local | | 8:20 a. |

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.
Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrvill

| NORTH. | SOUTH. |
|---|---|
| No. 35 Express..10:10 p m | No. 2 Express..10.36 a |
| No. 27 Express...4:20 a m | No. 38 Express.. 3:47 p |
| No. 3 Express...3;08 p m | No. 28 Express..10:32 p |

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### ATTORNEYS.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law. Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

### BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

### DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

### FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

### PHYSICIANS:

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

### HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

### GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

### JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No 5 South Erie street.

## An Ordinance

An ordinance to establish a grade on Paul street in the city of Massillon, Ohio:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the council of the city of Massillon, Ohio, that the following grade is hereby established on Paul street in said city, to wit: Beginning at a point in the north line of Cherry street at the intersection of the middle line of Paul street, at an elevation of 155 6-10 feet above datum plane of city levels; thence through the middle of Paul street northerly 598 feet to a point at an elevation of 138 7-10 feet above said levels.

SEC. 2 That this ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication according to law.

Passed October 14th, 1889,

CHAS. E. JARVIS,
Attest: President of the City Council.
H. W. LOEFFLER,
Clerk.

## An Ordinance

To enlarge the corporate limits of the City of Massillon by the annexation of the following contiguous territory to wit: Albright and Webb's out lots in Perry township, Stark county, Ohio, according to a map or plat of same recorded in Vol. 2, page 89, of the Plat records of Stark county. Also all the lots and land embraced in Russell's sub-division or addition in said township, a map or plat of which is recorded in said plat records Vol. 2, page 46.

Whereas, the inhabitants, generally, of the City of Massillon, Ohio, desire to enlarge the corporate limits of said city by the annexation of the aforesaid contiguous territory. Therefore, be it ordained by the Council of the City of Massillon, the majority of the members elected thereto concurring therein, that the corporate limits of this city be, and they are hereby authorized to be, enlarged by the annexation of the following contiguous territory to wit:

Albright and Webb's out lots in Perry township, Stark county, Ohio, according to a map or plat of same recorded in Vol. 2, page 89, of the Plat Records of Stark county.

Also all the out lots and land embraced in Russell's sub-division or addition in said township, a map or plat of which is recorded in said plat records Vol. 2, page 46. And application shall be made to the Board of Commissioners of Stark county, Ohio, for that purpose, as is provided by law.

Otto Young, as the solicitor of this city, is hereby directed to prosecute the proceedings necessary to effect such an annexation as are required by law.

Passed at the Council Chamber of the City of Massillon Ohio, this 7th day of October, 1889.

CHAS. E. JARVIS,
President of the Council.
H. W. LOEFFLER.
City Clerk.

# STATE RESTS ITS CASE.

## THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS GOES OVER UNTIL SATURDAY.

**The Court Rules That the Clan-na-Gael Will Not be Investigated—Judge McConnell's Rulings Upsets Longenecker's Plans—Mr. Forrest Asks for an Adjournment Until Monday, Which is Not Granted.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—At the opening of the Cronin trial Judge McConnell announced his decision on the question of going into the past history of the Clan-na-Gael. The last witness on the stand Tuesday afternoon was ex-Policeman Brown. He is also an ex-member of the Clan-na-Gael. He was asked whether or not he preferred charges against Dr. Cronin in 1885, the state's attorney explaining that he would show by the witness that this was a fact; that Dan Coughlin was a member of the trial committee, and that Dr. Cronin was expelled from the organization. Judge McConnell announced his opinion to be that the evidence sought to be elicited from Officer Brown on the points named was incompetent and ruled it out. The decision rendered any further attempt to examine Brown futile, and the first witness called was

### Officer McKinnon, of Winnipeg,

who was on the stand the day before. He testified that Burke told him he had assumed the name of J. W. Cooper because two men were watching him.

Mr. Forrest (interrupting)—The hat was offered in evidence yesterday, with certain marks on it. My client tells me that he never put those marks on it, and I have no objection to the state using any means to erase that ink to find out what was under it.

The court—I don't think you ought to say anything about that at present.

Mr. Forrest—I object to its going in evidence.

The court—It has not gone in evidence; it has merely been identified.

The cross-examination of this witness, which was postponed Tuesday at the request of the defense, was then begun.

Officer McKinnon, in reply to questions by Mr. Forrest, explained that in the court at Winnipeg he did not testify that Burke said his name was Cooper because he was not asked the question. He was asked certain questions and answered them. Here he was told to tell his story.

After some unimportant witnesses were examined, the boards cut from the floor of the Carlson cottage were offered and admitted in evidence in spite of the objections of the defense.

Mr. Frankenfield, the signal service officer here, was called to the stand and, producing his official record, testified that from midnight of May 3 to midnight of May 4 the sky was cloudless.

When the examination of this witness was finished the state's attorney asked for an adjournment until 2 p. m. in order that the prosecution might consult as to whether or not they will introduce a certain line of evidence in view of the court's decision in the morning. The request was granted.

### State's Case Closed.

At the afternoon session, Judge Longenecker announced that, in view of the decision ruling out the testimony of Daniel Brown, the state thought it would be useless and a waste of time to go over any more of the ground mentioned in the opening address. The purpose of the testimony to be given by Daniel Brown was to prove a motive. Inasmuch, however, as the state believed a motive had been proven already the state would not resist the court's decision. There was but one more witness to be called, a Mr. Clancy, who would arrive in the city to-day. Clancy, the state's attorney said, would simply testify to a conversation had with O'Sullivan. With the exception of Clancy, the state's case was closed.

### Adjourned Until Saturday.

Mr. Forrest asked that the defense be given until Monday morning for a proper preparation of its case. If necessary, he said, he would make an affidavit that it was absolutely impossible for him to proceed unless he could get rest. He had been working every night until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning for two weeks. The court was disposed to give Mr. Forrest until Saturday morning, saying that he considered two days and a half considerable indulgence. After a good deal of argument, Judge McConnell cut off Forrest by announcing decisively that the court would adjourn until 10 o'clock Saturday morning, when the state would conclude its evidence.

### A Bold Robbery.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 14.—A special dispatch to The Age-Herald from Sulligent, near Vernon, tells of a bold robbery last night. Two heavily armed men rode up to the residence of Mr. Summers, a merchant in Vernon, and asked him to go to his store and let them have some burial material. After admitting them the men drew pistols and compelled Summers to open his safe and give them $100 in cash—all he had. The robbers then rode away. A party of citizens followed several miles in pursuit, but lost the trial and turned back. The robbers are supposed to be Rube Burrows and his partner.

### The City Swindled.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The investigation which is going on in regard to the dock system has already revealed the fact that the city has been cheated out of large sums received by dockmasters in rentals but never turned in to the city treasurer. The exact amount lost has not yet been learned and probably never will be. The system of accounting has been so loose that it is also doubtful whether the responsibility for the loss can be placed on any official, but the inquiry will no doubt result in a complete organization of the dock department and the introduction of better business methods.

### A Polite Highwayman.

ROSEBURG, Ore., Nov. 14.—A lone highwayman held up the Coos Bay stage yesterday, cut open and rifled the letters and registered pouches, handed them back to the driver, thanked him politely, and bade him god-speed as the stage moved on.

# A REVOLTING SCENE.

**The Hanging of Joseph Hillman at Woodbury, N. J., Sickening in the Extreme.**

WOODBURY, N. J., Nov. 14.—Joseph Hillman was hanged yesterday morning, the drop falling at 10:31. The hanging was simply a horrible butchery. He was taken from his cell, which was within ten feet of the scaffold, at 10:27. He leaned on the shoulder of Rev. Wilmer Nobles, one of his spiritual advisers, while the black cap was being placed on his head, and at 10:29 o'clock he went on the scaffold. His step was firm and he exhibited unusual nerve. When given permission to speak he said: "My dear friends, all I have to say is that my wife had nothing to do with it. I am the only Hillman ever did anything. I have forgiven all who had anything to do with it and some day I hope to meet you in heaven." At 10:31 the rope was cut. The knot failed to slip and the boy hung in midair. His struggling was terrible, and he could almost be heard to speak as he groaned. His hands, although pinioned, he managed to get almost to his mouth. Hangman Vahniser released the body to almost within six inches of the scaffold floor, and adjusted the knot. After hanging about thirty minutes the body was cut down and given to the undertaker.

The crime for which Hillman paid the death penalty was committed on Nov. 9, 1888. The victim was Herman Siedam, a Jewish peddler. The peddler called at the Hillman residence and was prevailed upon to remain all night. During the night young Hillman went up stairs and crushed the old man's head in with a hatchet, securing $14.09 for his crime. The body was carried from the house and thrown into a mill pond, where it was found. Hillman was only 20 years of age.

### Dams Break Away.

ALTON, Ont., Nov. 14.—A terrible calamity occurred here about 4:30 o'clock this morning by the breaking of the mill dam at McClellan's flouring mill, one mile west of this village. Two lives were lost, six mill dams and four bridges carried away and many houses and buildings wrecked and thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed. The inhabitants of the village were awakened by the water rushing in torrents down the streets. They speedily sought places of safety, and many narrowly escaped with their lives. One old couple named Harris were carried away and drowned. The village presents a wrecked appearance, the streets having been washed into holes, sidewalks torn up and debris of all sorts piled up in the roadway. The dams at Meeks & McKinnon's mills and at Algies & Ward's mills were carried away. The railway bridge of the Canadian Pacific division was wrecked. The total loss has not yet been estimated, but will reach away up into thousands.

## TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Boston's pet calls McCaffrey a cheap scrapper, but nevertheless will meet him if the purse is large enough.

Governor Beaver has appointed Cashier Levsey state treasurer to fill the unexpired term of the late State Treasurer Hart.

An unknown man was found beside the railroad track near Derry, Pa., Tuesday night. He had been killed by the cars.

Unknown villains at New Philadelphia, O., cut the tongue out of a mare, disimbowled her and hung her colt to a tree.

The Lager Beer Brewers' association has subscribed $446,000 to the New York world's fair guarantee fund. The fund now amounts to $3,554,116.

Governor-elect Campbell was entertained yesterday afternoon and evening by the Young Men's Democratic club in their handsome parlors in Cincinnati.

Dell Ritchie, a prominent farmer, was killed by express No. 38, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus railroad, near Hudson, O., Tuesday. He leaves a wife and family.

James Wardell, a painter, who had lived apart from his wife and family at Ocean Grove for the past year, and had been drinking heavily, shot himself in the head Tuesday night and died Wednesday.

Miss Gertrude Kimball, a Brooklyn society belle, and a member of several of Brooklyn's amateur dramatic societies, committed suicide at Wood Haven yesterday by shooting herself to the heart. Love.

The case of the New York people against James A. Flack and his associates was adjourned until the second Monday in December, owing to the serious illness of Judge Ambrose Monell, one of the defendants.

A man named Potter and his son left their ranch for Trinidad, Colo., about two weeks ago for the purpose of obtaining some supplies. They have not since been heard from. It is believed they perished in the recent blizzard.

The new government cruiser, Baltimore, started on her second official trip yesterday. This trial trip will last four days, and her builders are confident that the new vessel will far surpass the record made on her first trip, six weeks ago.

Attorneys for both sides in the $3,000,000 suit brought by Sir Bache Cunard against Charles G. Francklyn, in New York, announced in court Wednesday morning that a settlement had been agreed upon, and the case was dismissed.

### Accused of Many Forgeries.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Thomas Moulson, a well-known citizen, formerly of the firm of Cornwall & Moulson, ice dealers, and who has more recently been engaged in the same business alone, is charged with several forgeries. It is alleged that he forged the name of his former partner, George L. Cornwall, to several notes payable to himself; also forging the name of his brother, Samuel Moulson, the soap manufacturer, as indorser. When the notes came due they were protested. On Sunday, it is stated, Thomas Moulson took a train for New York and his whereabouts at present are unknown. It is not known yet how many notes have been forged, but their aggregate is estimated at $1,000.

### Weather Forecast.

Rain, clearing on the lakes; no change in temperature; westerly winds.

# UNPROPITIOUS WEATHER

## FOR THE DEDICATION OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY AT WASHINGTON.

**The Opening Ceremony Transferred from the West Front to the Interior of the Building—Many Notables in Attendance, Among the Number Being the President, Vice President and Secretary of State—Congratulatory Telegrams.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The weather was extremely inauspicious for the dedication of the Catholic university yesterday. The rain began to fall before daybreak, and by the time the hour for the beginning arrived a steady shower was pouring down on the heads of the guests and prelates. The unpleasant weather caused a slight delay in the opening ceremonies, and materially affected the attendance. The delegates who came over from Baltimore on special trains preferred remaining down town under shelter to venturing out in the wet. On account of the unpleasant weather the opening ceremony was transferred from the west front to the interior of the building, where shortly after 10 o'clock Cardinal Gibbons delivered a short address. This was followed by the chanting of the hymn of the Holy Ghost, "Veni Creator Spiritus," by 250 students of St. Mary's seminary and St. Charles college. The ceremonies which followed included the celebration of pontifical mass of the Holy Ghost in the university chapel, celebrated by Most Rev. Monsignor Satalli, archbishop.

Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, then preached an eloquent sermon to a congregation composed of distinguished church dignitaries from home and abroad.

### Arrival of the President.

The arrival of the president was about given up, when at about 4:15, the sun having come out to brighten up the day, and the rain having ceased, President Harrison drove up to the door and alighting, was hailed by a series of cheers, while the Marine band played "Hail to the Chief." His entrance in the hallway and to the banquet hall, where he was at once shown, was accompanied by a series of enthusiastic cheering. A like reception was given Vice President Morton, Secretaries Noble and Rusk and other officials. When the president and Mr. Morton in leaving the building stepped to the lecture room, where the gathering to witness the inaugural ceremonies had assembled, they were cheered time and again as they smilingly recognized the compliments, but the exhibition of popularity of the officials reached its height when Secretary Blaine appeared. The applause then became deafening.

In the banquet hall, responding to the toast "Our Country and Her President," Secretary Blaine said: "I come to represent the United States, not in any political sense, much less in any partisan sense nor in connection with any church or sect, but to speak for all and the great freedom which we enjoy. I have made the statement in Protestant assemblies and I am glad to make it in a Catholic one."

### Refers to the Administration.

He then referred to the administration of President Harrison as one which had produced good results, and continuing said: "I am glad of every college that is endowed, no matter who endows it. Every institution of learning increases the country's culture, and this I believe will build up the government of this great country of ours, under which all are free and equal." Mr. Blaine was cheered repeatedly during his remarks, and the applause at its close lasted some minutes.

The toast, "Our Sister Universities," was responded to by Cardinal Taschereau. He spoke of the future of Catholic universities and said that imagination had no bounds to picture its future, judging by what he had seen.

Just at this point, the band was heard playing "Hail to the Chief," and President Harrison, escorted by Father Garrigan, entered the hall. The entire assemblage rose to their feet and applauded him until he took his seat on the left of Cardinal Gibbons.

### The President Responds.

Bishop Keane proposed the health of the president of the United States. It was drunk standing, and in response to urgent calls for a speech, the president said: "I am thankful for the reception you have given me. I have avoided speech-making heretofore on occasions of this kind. It has been my fortune often to have that covenant broken by being compelled to make a speech. I am sure you will permit me to exact a compliance with that covenant and again to simply thank you for your kindly greeting." Just as the president concluded, Vice President Morton and his wife entered the hall. They were greeted with cheers and escorted to seats at the cardinal's table, Mrs. Morton taking Bishop Keane's seat and her husband was seated on her left.

Cardinal Gibbons responded to the toast, "The hierarchy of the United States." He thanked the president and the other officials of the government for their presence, and referred to the distinguished gathering as being of more than ordinary significance. "In this university," he said, "your children will be educated to strengthen the country by their number, enlighten it by their wisdom, and if necessary defend it with their valor."

Archbishop Ryan also made a humorous speech in reference to the same toast, and after John Boyle O'Reilly had responded to "The Press" the exercises were closed with grace by the cardinal.

### Congratulatory Cablegrams.

A number of congratulatory cablegrams and telegrams were received during the day from all parts of the world. The students of the American college at Rome sent congratulations.

Miss Lena Caldwell cabled from Paris: "Heartiest congratulations and sincerest wishes for success of great work."

Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell cabled from Paris: "Deeply regret not to be with you. My heart shall always be in the university."

# IMPORTANT CHANGES.

**Annual Meeting of the American Turf Congress in Chicago.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The American turf congress held its annual meeting in the office of the Washington Park club at the Palmer house yesterday and discussed the rules drawn up by Secretary Bruce as amendments to the present rules. The most important change considered was the alteration of clause A, of rule 47. The clause read: "There shall be no race given for horses 3 years old and upwards less than six furlongs." The amended rule is as follows: "There shall be no dash race given for horses 3 years old and upwards less than one mile." This was the only change that brought about a division. The amended rule was carried by a vote of 6 to 2, the members voting against it being Judge Perkins, of Latonia, and L. Ezekiel, of Birmingham.

Section H, in the preamble and by-laws, reading, "The subscribing jocky clubs agree that no contract for betting privileges be made with any association of bookmakers," was stricken out.

The rule in regard to foul riding and fraud was made to read, "Any one ruled off for a fraud shall stand ruled off for life."

Rule 160 was changed to the following: "When two or more horses start in a race in the same interest, or owned wholly or in part by the same persons, they shall be coupled and sold as one horse in all pools, Paris mutuals and book betting."

A number of minor changes were made. A few of the proposed changes were referred to a committee, with instructions to report to-day.

## THE JOURNEY ENDED.

**The Pan-Americans Back to the Starting Point, After Traveling 5,820 Miles.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The great tour of the international American conference through a part of the United States was concluded last evening, when its special train drew into the Baltimore and Potomac railroad station, and the promise of its managers, that the same engineer who opened the throttle on the same spot forty-one days ago should shut off the steam of engine No. 1,058 at the conclusion of the great tour, was fulfilled. The locomotive and the entire train have traversed 5,820 miles and came to a full stop in the station on the minute of the schedule, apparently as fresh and as powerful as when it steamed out on the morning of Oct. 3. The achievement is a signal event in railroad affairs.

The train with the party pulled into the depot at 6:40 in the evening. The members of the party soon found their way to the front entrance of the depot, where carriages were waiting, and they were at once driven to their rooms. The party, as it passed the big locomotive on its way out of the station, paused long enough to call Engineer Hart from his engine and give him three hearty cheers. Afterwards the members shook hands with Hart and bade him good-bye.

### K. of L. Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 14.—At yesterday's session of the Knights of Labor convention the words "of America" were dropped, making the title of the order simply the Knights of Labor. This was done at the request of assembly No. 208, of Birmingham, Eng. The addresses of Messrs. Powderly and Hayes were submitted. The afternoon session was devoted to the trial of Homer McGaw, of Pittsburg, who was prosecuted by James Campbell, president of the Window Glass Workers' association. The formal charges against McGaw were vilification and slander of officers in an attempt to disrupt the order. McGaw is editor of a trade paper in Pittsburg and made himself obnoxious to Campbell by charging him with a violation of the alien contract labor law. In the evening a public meeting was held in the court house. Poke Smith delivered the address of welcome for Georgia and Mayor Glenn for Atlanta. Grand Master Powderly responded.

### Rice's Suit Against the Standard.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The suit of George Rice, the Marietta (O.) oil refiner, against the Standard oil trustees to compel the issuance to Rice of six shares of Standard oil trust stock now standing in the name of J. B. Mallaby, was begun in the supreme court here yesterday. Mr. Rice bought the stock in 1886 from Mallaby, but delivery was refused. The Standard people take the ground that Rice's object in buying the stock was to obtain a right to inquire into the inside operations of the trust, intending to use the information in suits against the trust and ultimately compel the trust to buy his refinery, which he values at $500,000. Mr. Rice denies that he wants to sell the refinery, and says that all he wants to obtain by litigation is equal freight rates. The argument will continue.

### Sued for Slander.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett sued Mrs. H. M. Barker, one of the leading lights of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, yesterday for $25,000 for slander. The doctor sued Miss Willard and her sister officials, last week for $50,000, claiming that a circular which they had sent out concerning the management of the National Temperance hospital was false, malicious and libelous and had injured her professional reputation. Yesterday's suit is practically based on the same charge. Mrs. Barker espoused Miss Willard's cause against Mrs. Burnett, and said in the convention that she believed the circular was all right. The suit is the result of her remarks.

### Asking for Hope's Release.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Counsel for Jimmy Hope, the bank burglar, has obtained a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to-day, when they will ask for Hope's release on the ground that the writ of extradition, on which he was brought from California, was based on his conviction of a crime for which he has served his term in prison. The police are holding Hope in the expectation of connecting him with the great Manhattan bank robbery.

### Ohio Jewelers' Association.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 14.—The Ohio Retail Jewelers' association met here on Wednesday morning, President Henry Wolf, of Cleveland, in the chair; Louis Hummel, of Cincinnati, vice president; Ed. Lohmeyer, of Newport, Ky., secretary; H. H. Minthoffer, of Akron, secretary.

# THE LEAGUE EATS CROW.

## THE SECRETARY AUTHORIZED TO PAY SUTCLIFFE $250 DUE HIM.

**They Pass a Lenghty Resolution Explaining the Matter—The Reports of the Board of Directors Received and Accepted—The Report That Two Leading Brotherhood Players Have Signed League Contracts Denied—The Association Unable to Elect a President.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The board of directors of the National league met at 11 o'clock. The session lasted a little over an hour. The report of the treasurer was received and accepted, and Nick Young was re-elected.

The delegates to the annual meeting of the National league did not assemble until 1 o'clock. The annual meeting of the American association was begun shortly after 11 o'clock.

The delegates of the American association proceeded to the election of president. L. T. Kranch, of the Kansas City club, and Zack Phelps, of the Louisvilles, were nominated. It resulted in a deadlock, there being four clubs in favor of each of the candidates, and after 125 ballots had been taken the session adjourned.

During the afternoon Capt. Anson told a reporter that two of the brotherhood's strongest supporters had signed league contracts, and that a dozen more would also sign within a few days. Then, said Anson, the league will publish the full list of names and it will cripple the brotherhood.

Later John Ward arrived at the hotel. He at once denied the statement that any of the brotherhood had deserted.

### League Meeting.

At the league meeting the reports of the board of directors and the playing rules committee were received and accepted. Mr. A. G. Spalding, chairman of the special committee appointed last spring to consider grievances of league players, then submitted the report of that committee. The report quotes the correspondence had between the brotherhood officials and the league concerning the alleged violation by the latter of the agreement entered into with the brotherhood in reference to the non-reduction of "reserved" players. The report states that the only instance cited by the representatives of the brotherhood as being a violation of the agreement was that Sutcliffe, of the Cleveland club, had received $2,000 salary from the Detroit club in 1888 and had signed with the Cleveland club for 1889 at the classification figure of $1,750.

This report was accepted and the action of the committee endorsed by the convention. The convention then agreed that, although the brotherhood had refused further conference with the league committee, and therefore had not substantiated by proofs the charges made against the Cleveland club in the Sutcliffe case, yet it would itself investigate the matter. After the Cleveland delegates had made a statement concerning Sutcliffe's contract the convention adopted the following:

Resolved, That although as a matter of fact Sutcliffe did not sign a contract containing a perpetuating clause for the season of 1888, he having signed a contract with the Detroit club under date of Oct. 24, 1887, (prior to the agreement with the brotherhood) and although there is some doubt as to whether Sutcliffe did or did not voluntarily consent to play with the Cleveland club for a less amount than was named in his contract with the Detroit club the year preceding, yet it was the plain intention of both parties at the time the brotherhood contract was agreed upon that the players, when thereafter reserved for an ensuing season, should receive not less than the same salary specified in the contract for the current season, and as this is the only case that has been brought to the notice of the league involving a claim of the character indicated, it is hereby ordered that the secretary of the league pay to the said E. E. Sutcliffee the sum of $250, being the difference between the amount paid him for his services with the Detroit club for the season of 1888 and the amount thus far paid by the Cleveland club for the season of 1889.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the revision of the constitution. The question of prohibiting clubs from playing two games in one afternoon for a single admission charge, it is understood, led to much debate, but no decision was reached.

### Corner Stone Laid.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 14.—The corner stone of the "Thomas Jefferson" Club house, the headquarters of the Democracy of Kings county, in course of erection on Boerum place, was laid with appropriate ceremonies yesterday afternoon by ex-President Grover Cleveland. All the Democratic organizations throughout Kings county were represented at the ceremonies. Several thousand people were present. The structure, which will cost about $150,000, will be ready for occupancy May 1 next.

### A Church Treasurer Absconds.

OMAHA, Nov. 14.—An evening paper says that H. H. Miller, a son of Emily Huntington Miller, the authoress, has absconded, leaving debts due members of the Trinity Methodist church, in Kountze Place, amounting to about $1,000. Miller was treasurer of the church, and has always been considered an exemplary young man. He is a nephew of Paul Miller, a Cincinnati millionaire, and one of the leaders in the Chautauqua movement.

### Sugar for the Philadelphia Refinery.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The first invoice of 1,000 hogsheads of sugar for the Spreckel's sugar refinery is now being received and weighed by the public weigher. This is an indication that the new refinery will soon be running, as it is the preliminary cargo for that purpose.

### Dayton Spice Mills Burned.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 14.—Fire at 3:30 Wednesday morning damaged the stock and machinery of the Dayton Spice Mills company $12,000 to $15,000. Insured in companies in this city and the east for $40,000. Spontaneous combustion was the cause of the fire.

# CORRESPONDENCE.

## GIORDANO BRUNO.

### "A Liberal" Considers the Rev. Mr Cahill's Last Sermon.

The following communication, received over a week ago, has not been published before, owing to the crowded condition of the columns:

MR. EDITOR—To-day I am in receipt of a copy of the life of Giordano Bruno; "his life, worth, martyrdom, portrait, and monument; with a complete list of the American subscribers to the fund for its erection. The pamphlet may be had of H. L. Green, publishers, Buffalo, N. Y. Single copies 15 cents;ten copies for $1.00 to one address."

Bruno's philosophical opinions, though they help to give breadth to the understanding, were not of as vital importance to mankind as the principles for which he endured suffering and death, in the maintainance of truth and honesty, freedom of thought, freedom of conscience, freedom of opinion and freedom of speech the establishment and maintenance of which are of inestimable importance. We are told that had he renounced his former teachings, as Galileo had done any time up to within eight days of his death, he could have walked out of prison, physically a free man. But Bruno was made of sterner stuff than Galileo. At Oxford he had said, in regard to his teachings, that they would be "an awakener of sleeping thought, a subduer of arrogant stupidity, a champion of the universal love of mankind."

It was through the example of such spirits as he, his sublime courage, his fortitude, shut up within the dreary walls of a dungeon of the Inquisition, in darknes and alone, seven weary years, his tongue torn with pincers, but invincible to the last, to walk out finally to the frightful torture by a slow fire, to death, that the precious boon of liberty which we now in free America enjoy, was established.

Let all true Americans yield honor, love and reverence to his name.

A LIBERAL.

MR. EDITOR:—Since the foregoing was written, the Rev. Mr. Cahill's article in THE INDEPENDENT of the 24th has been read. A further account of Bruno's life may be seen in the July number of the Nineteenth Century of the current year, as well as in the above mentioned pamphlet, which may be read and each person arrive at his own conclusion respecting the character and the influence of his teachings. And it is safe to say that, should a Bruno appear in our day, he would neither be burned nor hung. And by this we may learn that the world, and we may hope even the Roman Catholic church, has made an advance in the right direction. Our respected neighbor who tells us that Bruno "was a foe to society," is himself a follower and minister of him who uttered the following: "Think not that I am come to send peace on earth I am come not to send peace, but a sword For I am come to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother; and the daughter-in-law against her mother-in law. And a man's foes shall be in his own household." Matt. x, 34-36. Did Bruno ever say anything so dreadful as that? It is as radical as any utterance of the most furious anarchist. Then again, he said: "We must believe or be damned" Now this is arbitrary, compulsory. It implies a use of force, force to the mind, fetters to the intellect. Who does not know that beliefs cannot be forced upon any person who has mind enough to think and reflect for himself?

Unlike Bruno, who was plebeian, Galileo was patrician born, though not to wealth, had an inheritance of intellect and polish, heightened by the best means of education of his day; and the attraction between himself and the best society of the time, which was in or near the church, was mutual, and which, doubtless, had its ameliorating influence when he was brought within the toils of inquisition. But after all, it was his recantation, more than his bearing or sprightly conversation, that made him a favorite again with the dignataries of the church, and that they had far less interest in the deductions of science than in the maintenance of the infallibity of scriptural teaching may be seen by the following: Though as preliminary, it may be mentioned that on his first trial, in 1616, though he had withdrawn his statement that the earth moves, seventeen years later, and thirty-three, after the death of Bruno the influence of the rennaisance being felt over Europe, he ventured to publish a book, said to be of brilliancy and literary merit, aside from its scientific value, for which he was again brought before the court of the Inquisition, as follows: "The accusation against him was that he had written in contravention of the decree of 1616, and in defiance of the command of the Holy Office, communicated to him by Cardinal Bellarmi, and his defense consisted mainly in a disavowal of his opinions and an appeal to his good intentions On the 21st of June he was examined, and under menace of torture; but he continued to mention his assertion, that after its condemnation by the Congregation of the Index, he had never held the Copernican theory." Thus we see that while by this time perhaps the church had come to consider the awfulness of burning a man for opinion's sake, she was as far as ever from a love of probing into the deductions of science See Encyclopedia Britannica).

◆

### Elton.

Mr. David Baughman visited his brother, Samuel, Monday.

Mrs. Laura Ickes, of West Brookfield, was in Elton Friday.

Miss Minnie Nolan has returned from a very pleasant visit with Massillon friends

The Rev, Smith and family, of Wilmot, visited their friends of the McFarren church, Saturday, remaining for the Sunday school convention in the evening.

Mrs. Malcom Boughman and Master Carl, departed Friday for a week's visit to her sister, residing near Cleveland. Meanwhile Mr. Boughman will keep batchelor's hall.

Sam. McFarren, sr., has returned from his Western trip.

Mrs Lewie Glick is recovering from her recent illness.

Mrs. Mary Shub is improving her property considerably.

There was almost a fire at Philip Biddle's one morning last week.

◆

### North Lawrence.

Mr. George F. Pollock, of Washington, D. C., and John P. Jones, of this village, addressed the Republicans of this section last night at the rink, which was so crowded that standing room was at a premium. This was the first appearance of Mr. Jones in public speaking. The Minglewood band furnished the music.

After the Minglewoon miners had quit work last Friday noon, two of the men staid and worked in an entry, having a prejudice against the others, and, in order to avenge themselves, on their road home fired some loose powder. The smoke got in the place of the other work men and nearly suffocated them before they could escape. The avenging parties are enjoying a week's vacation.

Mr. Thomas Stanford has accepted a position as stable boss at the Greenville mine.

November 5.

◆

### Newman.

George T. Pollock and wife returned to Washington, D. C., last Tuesday.

Siopo mine has been in want of miners of late, but now they are filling ten flats a day.

Joseph Bell, one of our most promising young men, has returned from Mt. Union and commenced teaching the winter term of school in the "Corn Dodger" district.

Last Thursday evening the residence of Wm. D. Reese was the scene of a very pleasant and sociable event. Mr. James Gainey and Miss Bessie Reese were united in the holy bonds of wedlock by the Rev. James Lister of North Lawrence, in in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends. After the usual congratulations were extended the entire company then did justice to a bountiful repast that was in waiting, the presents were too numerous to mention; the young people retired to A. C. Miller's hall and enjoyed themselves in dancing. The young couple starts out in life under the most pleasant and favorable circumstances and we extend to them our congratulations and wish them a happy journey through life. November 5.

◆

### Tanks Failing.

The local situation as regards the window glass industry is such, that the appended information from the Glass Budget, may be regarded as good news:

Our Belgian correspondent informs us that but few of the tanks are running in that country. Some of the firms that have experimented with tanks have failed and gone out of blast. Others are preparing to abandon tanks altogether, and are tearing them down so as to replace them with pot furnaces. Not less than sixteen pot furnaces are being put up around Charleroi by men who have been experimenting with tanks. The day for large tanks in the window glass business are numbered among the things that were. Even when the tank fever was at its height, it will be remembered that those who were running tanks had some small pot furnaces from which to make their good glass."

◆

### Ohio's Health.

The Ohio state board of health, from twenty-four observers, embracing twenty counties, show the following diseases to be prevalent for the week ending November 8th: Diphtheria at Albany, Sugar Grove, Cincinnati, Toledo, Columbus, Dayton, Akron, Springfield, Cambridge, Ravenna, Youngstown, Findlay, Piqua, Wellston, Mansfield, Washington C. H.; scarlet fever at Sugar Grove, Dupont, Woodville, Toledo, Columbus, Dayton, Akron, Youngstown, Lima, Springboro, Zanesville, Massilon, Crestline Canal Dover, Piqua, Findlay, Ravenna, Wellston, Washington C. H; typhoid fever at Rogers, Wadsworth, Delta, Alton, Sharonville, Salem, Springfield, Bloomville. Defiance, Conneaut, Youngstown, Washington C. H.

◆

### Gen. Knapp on the Department.

Mr. W. A. Knapp, who for several years has been at the head of the bureau of adjustment of claims of the postoffice department, came home as usual to vote. He has general charge of the settlement of postmasters' claims for losses by fire, burglary and other causes of that nature. He speaks of the new administration of the department as intelligent in all respects, and thinks that a number of improvements in the transaction of business have already been carried out.

◆

### Scarlet Fever.

Inquiry was made at the health officer's headquarters as to the prevalence of scarlet fever, this morning. Dr. Miller has knowledge of about half a dozen cases, in one or two famlies, but has reason to believe that there are more It is the duty of all physicians to make immediate returns to the health officer when they have cases of scarlet fever, and the penalty for not so doing is a fine of fifty dollars.

◆

### The Gun Club.

At the weekly field meeeting of the Rod and Gun Club, Friday, the following score was made:

| | |
|---|---|
| D. Reed | 21 |
| J. H. Hunt | 15 |
| F. McLain | 11 |
| F. A. Brown | 19 |
| L. Shauf | 17 |
| Per Lee Hunt | 15 |
| C. L. McLain | 21 |

◆

### Ringing Noises

In the ears, sometimes a roaring buzzing sound are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing are also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparila, the great blood purifier, is a peculiarly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood. If you suffer from catarrh, try Hood's Sarsaparilla, the peculiar medicine.

◆

An honest Swede tells his story in plain but unmistakable language for the benefit of the public. "One of my children took a severe cold and got the croup, I gave her a teaspoonful of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and in five minutes later I gave her more. By this time she had to cough up the gathering in her throat. Then she went to sleep and slept good for fifteen minutes. Then she got up and vomited; then she went back to bed and slept good for the remainder of the night. She got the croup the second night and I gave the same remedy with the same good results. I write this because I thought there might be some one in the same need and not know the true merits of this wonderful medicine." Charles A. Thompseen, Des Moines, Ia. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists.

## "THE POET EN VOYAGE"

### Contributes Largely to the Waste Basket Again.

'O'Rex Trampo," otherwise Chance R. Locke, who once sojourned in the Massillon jail, was so grateful upon being presented with a badly needed pair of trousers by a member of this establishment, that since that day he has deluged this office with manuscript enough to make several books. Another batch came yesterday. Here is a touching verse with a point to it from "Lines to the Canton Lock-up:"

> Canton's lock-up is made of gold,
> Its cops are made of brass.
> The mayor they say,—so I'm told
> Allows no tramp ingress.

"The Poet En Voyage," as he now styles himself, sends also copious extracts from "The Eve of St. Bumbo, or the Solons of the Wilderness," but it lacks the gamey flavor of the author's best lines. This is a sample verse from "The Tramp's Address to Death:"

> Toll ye wild winds, the vagrant's requiem.
> Sing ye wild birds his lonely sad dirge.
> Open O Abram! thy bosom in Heaven,
> Poor Lazarus at last from his rags does emerge.

◆

## ACRES OF DIAMONDS.

### A Most Intereeting Lecture by Russell Conwell.

The first lectrue of the season. of the People's lecture course, under the auspices of the Y. W. C. U. T., by Russell H. Conwell, entitled "Acres of Diamonds," was listened to Tuesday evening by a large and attentive audience at the People's hall.

Mr. Conwell opened his lecture by relating an oriental story of a truely Eastern character; a Persian farmer, beneath whose hillside home spread his own teeming acres, reaching to the rippling waters of the river Indus. Peace, plenty and contentment reigned over this man's broad dominions; but he had heard of diamonds, of the power their possession brought. His mind was filled with vain ambitious cravings, lust for wealth and power. His tranquility of mind and contentment gone, he sold his fields and with the money in his pockets. began his wanderings over the wide earth in search of the glittering jewels, which were to bring him all the happiness his wild dreams had pictured. He wandered over Asia, Africa and into Europe on his fruitless search, and on the shores of the Medieterranean in Spain, money-less, a stranger and alone, his hopes and expectations unfulfilled, the last of earth faded forever from his sight. In his own garden which he had sold, and left behind were found the diamonds he had craved for, and the famous mines of Golconda were opened to the world

The lecturer went on relating other stories of similar import from which the same moral was to be drawn, and which was, that we should not look abroad for diamonds, for gold, for power, for breader fields for exertion, that we had all at home, though possibly undeveloped or overlooked; and that home was where we should make the best of our opportunities, give expression to our energies, develop our senses, improve and beautify our homes, our surroundings, our streets, our city, and above all, develop the best capabilities of a noble manhood.

Doubtless the lecturer felt all that he spoke with so much apparent feeling and energy, and he held his audience from the beginning to the end of his lecture. Compare the influences of such a lecture as that, with the influences of such an exhibition as was held at the same hour in the opera house! One may well believe that these lectures have come none too soon.

◆

### Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured, I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. D , 181 Pearl street, New York.

Catarrh

Is a constitutional and not a local disease, and therefore it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and

Catarrh

effects a permanent cure. Thousands of people testify to the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh when other preparations had failed. Hood's Sarsaparilla also builds up the whole system, and makes you feel renewed in health and strength.

Catarrh

"For several years I have been troubled with that terribly disagreeable disease, catarrh. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla with the very best results. It cured me of that continual dropping in my throat, and stuffed-up feeling It has also helped my mother, who has taken it for run down state of health and kidney trouble." MRS. S. D. HEATH, Putnam, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

ook's Cotton Root [illegible] ompound.—Composed of Cotton [illegible] nsy and Pennyroyal. [illegible] Safe, Effectual, [illegible] $1 by mail, or druggists. Sealed [illegible] Ladies address POND LI[illegible] COMPANY, 131 Wood[illegible] troit, Mich

For sale in Massillon by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

FOR MEN ONLY!

A POSITIVE CURE For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind: Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to Enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS of BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 47 States, Territories, and Foreign Countries. You can write them. Book, full explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

# TAXES FOR 1889.

## Notice to the Tax Payers of Stark County.

In pursuance of law, I hereby notify the tax payers of Stark County that the rates of taxation for the year 1889 are correctly stated in the following tables, showing the amount of tax levied on each dollar valuation of taxable property, as charged upon the Tax Duplicate of said county for the year 1889:

| TOWNSHIPS | STATE | | COUNTY | | ROAD | | TOWNS'P | | SCHOOL | | SUNDRY SPECIAL | | POOR | | DEC. RATE. | | JUNE RATE. | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mills | 10ths. | Mills | 10ths. | Mills | 10ths. | Mills | 10ths. | Mills | 10ths. | Mills | 10ths. | Mills | 10ths. | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths |
| Paris | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 3 | .... | 4 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 3 |
| Washington | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 5 | .... | 5 | 2 | 0 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 4 | 9½ | 4 | 4½ | 9 | 4 |
| Lexington | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 0 | .... | 4 | 3 | 6 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 6 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 8 |
| Marlboro | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 5 | .... | 5 | 2 | 3 | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| Nimishillen | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 7 | .... | 0 | 2 | 0 | .... | 6 | .... | .... | 5 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 |
| Osnaburg | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 6 | .... | 3 | 2 | 8 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 5 | 4½ | 4 | 8½ | 10 | 3 |
| Sandy | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 5 | .... | 3 | 1 | 9 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 7 |
| Pike | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 8 | .... | 6 | 3 | 0 | .... | .... | .... | 2 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 8 |
| Canton | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 5 | .... | 1 | 2 | 9 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 2½ | 4 | 7½ | 10 | 0 |
| Plain | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 0 | .... | 8 | 2 | 0 | .... | 3 | .... | 1 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Lake | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 7 | .... | 4 | 2 | 0 | .... | 0 | .... | .... | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 5 |
| Jackson | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 5 | .... | 3 | 3 | 1 | .... | 7 | .... | .... | 5 | 7½ | 4 | 2½ | 10 | 0 |
| Perry | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 0 | .... | 8 | 4 | 2 | .... | 0 | .... | .... | 7 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Bethlehem | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | [illegible] | .... | 3 | 2 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 6 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 7 |
| Sugarcreek | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 5 | .... | 3 | 4 | 0 | .... | 7 | .... | 1 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 9 |
| Tuscarawas | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 6 | .... | 3 | 4 | 6 | .... | 6 | .... | .... | 6 | 5½ | 5 | 9½ | 12 | 5 |
| Lawrence | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 8 | .... | 6 | 3 | 8 | .... | 0 | .... | .... | 6 | | 5 | 4 | 11 | 6 |

| Corporation & Special School | State and Co. | | ROAD. | | Township | | Corporation | | SCHOOL | | POOR | | DEC. RATE | | JUNE RATE | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths |
| Canton | 6 | 4 | ... | .... | .... | 2 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 0 | .... | .... | 13 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 26 | 6 |
| Massillon | | 4 | ... | .... | 1 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 0 | .... | .... | 12 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 25 | 2 |
| Alliance | 6 | 4 | ... | .... | .... | 5 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | .... | .... | 13 | 4½ | 13 | 4½ | 25 | 9 |
| Minerva | 6 | 4 | ... | .... | .... | 5 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 5 | .... | .... | 11 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 22 | 4 |
| Mt. Union, Washington tp | 6 | 4 | ... | .... | .... | 5 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 0 | .... | .... | 11 | 4½ | 11 | 4½ | 22 | 9 |
| Mt. Union, Lexington tp | 6 | 4 | ... | .... | .... | 5 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 0 | .... | .... | 11 | 4½ | 11 | 4½ | 22 | 9 |
| Limaville | 6 | 4 | ... | .... | .... | 5 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 6 | .... | .... | 7 | 7½ | 7 | 7½ | 15 | 5 |
| Louisville | 6 | 4 | ... | .... | .... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | .... | .... | 4 | 8½ | 4 | 8½ | 9 | 7 |
| Osnaburg | 6 | 4 | ... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | .... | .... | 5 | 8½ | 5 | 8½ | 11 | 7 |
| Waynesburgh | 6 | 4 | ... | 5 | .... | 9 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | .... | .... | 6 | 8½ | 6 | 1½ | 12 | 8 |
| Navarre | 6 | 4 | ... | .... | .... | 6 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | .... | .... | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 17 | 0 |
| Canal Fulton | 6 | 4 | ... | .... | .... | 6 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | .... | .... | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Hostetter | 6 | 4 | ... | 3 | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 4 | 0 | .... | .... | 5 | 7½ | 5 | 4½ | 11 | 2 |
| New Franklin | 6 | 4 | ... | 3 | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 6 | 0 | .... | .... | 6 | 7½ | 6 | ½ | 13 | 2 |
| Marlboro | 6 | 4 | ... | 5 | .... | 7 | .... | .... | 10 | 0 | .... | .... | 9 | 6½ | 8 | 5½ | 17 | 6 |
| Magnolia | 6 | 4 | ... | 5 | .... | 9 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | .... | .... | 5 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 3 |
| Uniontown | 6 | 4 | ... | 7 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | 3 | 5 | .... | .... | 5 | 5½ | 5 | ½ | 11 | 0 |
| Greentown | 6 | 4 | ... | 7 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | 2 | 5 | .... | .... | 5 | 3½ | 4 | 6½ | 10 | 0 |
| Wilmot | 6 | 4 | ... | 5 | 1 | 0 | .... | .... | 2 | 5 | .... | .... | 5 | 4½ | 4 | 9½ | 10 | 4 |
| New Berlin | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 | .... | 6 | .... | .... | 11 | 0 | .... | .... | 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Clinton | 6 | 4 | ... | 8 | .... | 6 | .... | .... | 4 | 0 | .... | .... | 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 8 |
| Beach City | 6 | 4 | ... | 5 | 1 | 0 | .... | .... | 6 | 0 | .... | .... | 7 | 2 | 6 | [illegible] | 13 | 9 |
| Mapleton | 6 | 4 | ... | 6 | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 1 | 5 | .... | .... | 4 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 0 |

### STATE RATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sinking Fund | 0.3 |
| General Revenue | 1.4 |
| State Common School | 1.0 |
| | 2.7 |

### COUNTY RATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| County | 1.6 |
| Bridge | 1.[illegible] |
| Children's Home | 0.2 |
| Poor | 0.1 |
| Soldier- Relief | 0.3 |
| Indebtedness | 0.3 |
| Ditch | 0.1 |
| | 3.7 |

The Treasurer's Office will be open between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. from the 1st day of October to the 20th day of December, 1889, and from the 1st day of April to the 20th day of June, 1890, for the purpose of receiving the taxes charged upon the Tax Duplicate for the year 1889.

The law declares that "each person charged with taxes on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of a County Treasurer may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the 20th day of December, or one-half thereof on or before the 20th day of December, and the remaining half thereof on or before the 20th day of June next ensuing; but all road taxes shall be paid prior to the 20th day of December.

The time being limited by law when the Treasurer and Auditor must make their settlements, and the Treasurer pay over the money to the proper authorities, the taxpayers are hereby notified that the Delinquent List will be made up immediately after the 20th of December, and the taxes collected according to the following section of the Revised Statutes:

"SECTION 1094. When one-half of the taxes as aforesaid charged against any entry on a Tax Duplicate in the hands of a county Treasurer, is not paid on or before the 20th day of December next after the same has been so charged, or when the remainder of such taxes is not paid on or before the 20th day of June next thereafter, the county Treasurer shall proceed to collect the same by distress or otherwise, together with the penalty of five per centum on the amount of taxes so delinquent; and in all cases where such half of any taxes, other than on real estate, has not been paid on the 20th day of December, the whole amount of taxes, other than on real estate for the current year so charged, shall be due and delinquent, and shall be collected in the manner and with the penalty provided in this section."

When you ask by letter or postal card for the amount of your taxes, designate your property clearly. State in whose name, in what Township and Section, and number of acres. In what Town, Number of Lot, and in whose Addition Send stamp for reply

Send money by Certificate of Deposit, Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter or Express. All checks taken at sender's risk.

While every effort will be made to accommodate all parties paying taxes, tax payers are urgently requested to call early and pay their taxes and thus save themselves, as well as the Treasurer, a great deal of time and trouble, and prevent the disagreeable rush at the close of the season.

HIRAM DOLL, Treasurer of Stark County Ohio.

Treasurer's Office, Canton Stark County, Ohio, October 1, 1889.

### Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Hugh Merriman, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 22d day of October, 1889.

JOHN MERRIMAN,
Administrator.

Duff's College.

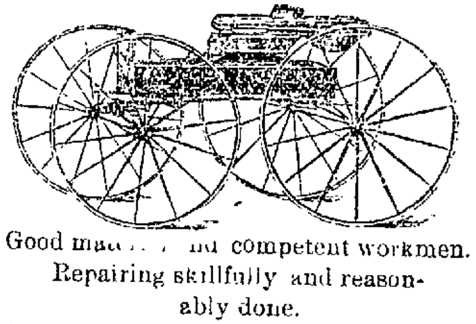
The oldest and best institution for obtaining a Business Education. We have successfully prepared thousands of young men for the active duties of life. For circulars address,

P. DUFF & SONS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Perry H. Young,

—MAKER OF—

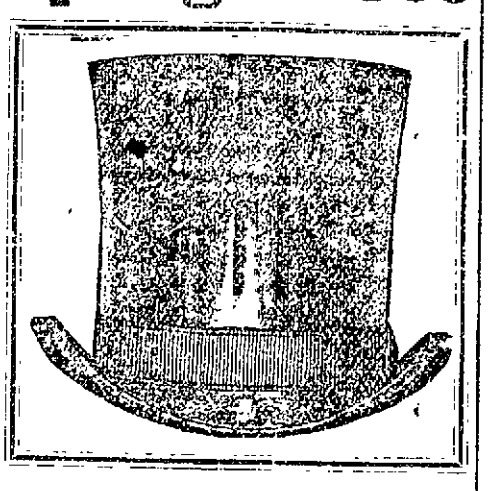
WAGONS & CARRIAGES.



Good ma[illegible] and competent workmen. Repairing skillfully and reasonably done.

Erie Street, Massillon

Spangler & Co



HATTERS,

CAN SAVE YOU

BIG MONEY

—IN—

UNDERWEAR.

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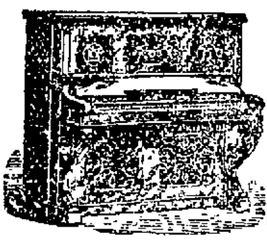

A. T. HAR[illegible]AN,

—DEALER IN—

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THE INDEPENDENT CO.,

NO. 20 EAST MAIN STREET,

MASSILLON, - - - - OHIO.

# The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVII—NO. 22. MASSILLON, OHIO, NOVEMBER 15, 1889. WHOLE NO. 1,544.

### TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD
In effect June 2, 1889.

| North. | South. |
|---|---|
| No. 2 7 03 a. m | No. 5 6 15 a. m |
| No. 4 3 08 p. m | No. 1 10 00 a. m |
| No. 6 arrives 8 30 | No. 3 7 32 p. m |
| Local 8 45 p. m | Local 2 15 p. m |

Trains 1, 2, 3 and 4 are daily.

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

| North. | South. |
|---|---|
| No. 4 8 20 a. m | No. 3 7 00 a. |
| No. 6 1 18 p. m | No. 5 1 20 p. |
| No. 8 5 25 p. m | No. 7 6 40 p. |
| Local 8 35 a. m | Local 3 58 p. |

In effect June 9th at noon.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.
GOING EAST

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 8 | Daily | 2 50 a |
| No. 10 | Daily except Sunday | 9 03 a |
| No. 4 | Daily | 1 12 p. |
| No. 20 | Daily except Sunday | 9 25 p |
| No. 14 | Daily except Sunday | 5 30 a. |
| Local | | 12:00 p. |

GOING WEST

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No 1 | Daily except Sunday | 3 25 a |
| No. 11 | Daily except Sunday | 10 13 |
| No. 9 | Daily | 11 08 a |
| No. 3 | Daily | 5 48 p. |
| No. 13 | Daily except Sunday arrive | 8 50 p. |
| Local | | 3:20 a. |

CLEVELAND, AKRON & COLUMBUS.
Mount Vernon and Pan Handle Route at Orrville

| NORTH. | SOUTH. |
|---|---|
| No. 35 Express..10:10 p m | No. 2 Express...10.36 a m |
| No. 27 Express...4:20 a m | No. 38 Express.. 8:47 p m |
| No. 3 Express...3;08 p m | No. 28 Express..10:32 p |

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

### ATTORNEYS.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law. Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

### BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

### DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

### FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

### PHYSICIANS.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

### HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

### MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

### GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

### JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie street.

## An Ordinance

An ordinance to establish a grade on Paul street in the city of Massillon, Ohio:

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the council of the city of Massillon, Ohio, that the following grade is hereby established on Paul street in said city, to wit: Beginning at a point in the north line of Cherry street at the intersection of the middle line of Paul street, at an elevation of 155 6-10 feet above datum plane of city levels; thence through the middle of Paul street northerly 593 feet to a point at an elevation of 138 7-10 feet above said levels.

SEC. 2 That this ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage and publication according to law.

Passed October 11th, 1889,

CHAS. E. JARVIS,
Attest: President of the City Council,
H. W. LOEFFLER,
Clerk.

## An Ordinance

To enlarge the corporate limits of the City of Massillon by the annexation of the following contiguous territory to wit: Albright and Webb's out lots in Perry township, Stark county, Ohio, according to a map or plat of same recorded in Vol. 2, page 89, of the Plat records of Stark county. Also all the lots and land embraced in Russell's sub-division or addition in said township, a map or plat of which is recorded in said plat records Vol. 2, page 46.

Whereas, the inhabitants, generally, of the City of Massillon, Ohio, desire to enlarge the corporate limits of said city by the annexation of the aforesaid contiguous territory. Therefore, be it ordained by the Council of the City of Massillon, the majority of the members elected thereto concurring therein, that the corporate limits of this city be, and they are hereby authorized to be, enlarged by the annexation of the following contiguous territory to wit.

Albright and Webb's out lots in Perry township, Stark county, Ohio, according to a map or plat of same recorded in Vol. 2, page 89, of the Plat Records of Stark county.

Also all the out lots and land embraced in Russell's sub-division or addition in said township, a map or plat of which is recorded in said plat records Vol. 2, page 46. And application shall be made to the Board of Commissioners of Stark county, Ohio, for that purpose, as is provided by law.

Otto Young, as the solicitor of this city, is hereby directed to prosecute the proceedings necessary to effect such an annexation as are required by law.

Passed at the Council Chamber of the City of Massillon Ohio, this 7th day of October, 1889.

CHAS. E. JARVIS,
President of the Council.
H. W. LOEFFLER.
City Clerk.

## STATE RESTS ITS CASE.

### THE TRIAL OF THE CONSPIRATORS GOES OVER UNTIL SATURDAY.

**The Court Rules That the Clan-na-Gael Will Not be Investigated—Judge McConnell's Rulings Upsets Longenecker's Plans—Mr. Forrest Asks for an Adjournment Until Monday, Which is Not Granted.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—At the opening of the Cronin trial Judge McConnell announced his decision on the question of going into the past history of the Clan-na-Gael. The last witness on the stand Tuesday afternoon was ex-Policeman Brown. He is also an ex-member of the Clan-na-Gael. He was asked whether or not he preferred charges against Dr. Cronin in 1885, the state's attorney explaining that he would show by the witness that this was a fact; that Dan Coughlin was a member of the trial committee, and that Dr. Cronin was expelled from the organization. Judge McConnell announced his opinion to be that the evidence sought to be elicited from Officer Brown on the points named was incompetent and ruled it out. The decision rendered any further attempt to examine Brown futile, and the first witness called was

**Officer McKinnon, of Winnipeg,**

who was on the stand the day before. He testified that Burke told him he had assumed the name of J. W. Cooper because two men were watching him.

Mr. Forrest (interrupting)—The hat was offered in evidence yesterday, with certain marks on it. My client tells me that he never put those marks on it, and I have no objection to the state using any means to erase that ink to find out what was under it.

The court—I don't think you ought to say anything about that at present.

Mr. Forrest—I object to its going in evidence.

The court—It has not gone in evidence; it has merely been identified.

The cross-examination of this witness, which was postponed Tuesday at the request of the defense, was then begun.

Officer McKinnon, in reply to questions by Mr. Forrest, explained that in the court at Winnipeg he did not testify that Burke said his name was Cooper because he was not asked the question. He was asked certain questions and answered them. Here he was told to tell his story.

After some unimportant witnesses were examined, the boards cut from the floor of the Carlson cottage were offered and admitted in evidence in spite of the objections of the defense.

Mr. Frankenfield, the signal service officer here, was called to the stand and, producing his official record, testified that from midnight of May 3 to midnight of May 4 the sky was cloudless.

When the examination of this witness was finished the state's attorney asked for an adjournment until 2 p. m. in order that the prosecution might consult as to whether or not they will introduce a certain line of evidence in view of the court's decision in the morning. The request was granted.

**State's Case Closed.**

At the afternoon session, Judge Longenecker announced that, in view of the decision ruling out the testimony of Daniel Brown, the state thought it would be useless and a waste of time to go over any more of the ground mentioned in the opening address. The purpose of the testimony to be given by Daniel Brown was to prove a motive. Inasmuch, however, as the state believed a motive had been proven already the state would not resist the court's decision. There was but one more witness to be called, a Mr. Clancy, who would arrive in the city to-day. Clancy, the state's attorney said, would simply testify to a conversation had with O'Sullivan. With the exception of Clancy, the state's case was closed.

**Adjourned Until Saturday.**

Mr. Forrest asked that the defense be given until Monday morning for a proper preparation of its case. If necessary, he said, he would make an affidavit that it was absolutely impossible for him to proceed unless he could get rest. He had been working every night until 1 or 2 o'clock in the morning for two weeks. The court was disposed to give Mr. Forrest until Saturday morning, saying that he considered two days and a half considerable indulgence. After a good deal of argument, Judge McConnell cut off Forrest by announcing decisively that the court would adjourn until 10 o'clock Saturday morning, when the state would conclude its evidence.

### A Bold Robbery.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 14.—A special dispatch to The Age-Herald from Sulligent, near Vernon, tells of a bold robbery last night. Two heavily armed men rode up to the residence of Mr. Summers, a merchant in Vernon, and asked him to go to his store and let them have some burial material. After admitting them the men drew pistols and compelled Summers to open his safe and give them $400 in cash—all he had. The robbers then rode away. A party of citizens followed several miles in pursuit, but lost the trial and turned back. The robbers are supposed to be Rube Burrows and his partner.

### The City Swindled.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The investigation which is going on in regard to the dock system has already revealed the fact that the city has been cheated out of large sums received by dockmasters in rentals but never turned in to the city treasurer. The exact amount lost has not yet been learned and probably never will be. The system of accounting has been so loose that it is also doubtful whether the responsibility for the loss can be placed on any official, but the inquiry will no doubt result in a complete organization of the dock department and the introduction of better business methods.

### A Polite Highwayman.

ROSEBURG, Ore., Nov. 14.—A lone highwayman held up the Coos Bay stage yesterday, cut open and rifled the letters and registered pouches, handed them back to the driver, thanked him politely, and bade him god-speed as the stage moved on.

## A REVOLTING SCENE.

**The Hanging of Joseph Hillman at Woodbury, N. J., Sickening in the Extreme.**

WOODBURY, N. J., Nov. 14.—Joseph Hillman was hanged yesterday morning, the drop falling at 10:31. The hanging was simply a horrible butchery. He was taken from his cell, which was within ten feet of the scaffold, at 10:27. He leaned on the shoulder of Rev. Wilmer Nobles, one of his spiritual advisers, while the black cap was being placed on his head, and at 10:29 o'clock he went on the scaffold. His step was firm and he exhibited unusual nerve. When given permission to speak he said: "My dear friends, all I have to say is that my wife had nothing to do with it. I am the only Hillman ever did anything. I have forgiven all who had anything to do with it and some day I hope to meet you in heaven." At 10:31 the rope was cut. The knot failed to slip and the boy hung in midair. His struggling was terrible, and he could almost be heard to speak as he groaned. His hands, although pinioned, he managed to get almost to his mouth. Hangman Vahniser released the body to almost within six inches of the scaffold floor, and adjusted the knot. After hanging about thirty minutes the body was cut down and given to the undertaker.

The crime for which Hillman paid the death penalty was committed on Nov. 9, 1888. The victim was Herman Siedam, a Jewish peddler. The peddler called at the Hillman residence and was prevailed upon to remain all night. During the night young Hillman went up stairs and crushed the old man's head in with a hatchet, securing $14.09 for his crime. The body was carried from the house and thrown into a mill pond, where it was found. Hillman was only 20 years of age.

### Dams Break Away.

ALTON, Ont., Nov. 14.—A terrible calamity occurred here about 4:30 o'clock this morning by the breaking of the mill dam at McClellan's flouring mill, one mile west of this village. Two lives were lost, six mill dams and four bridges carried away and many houses and buildings wrecked and thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed. The inhabitants of the village were awakened by the water rushing in torrents down the streets. They speedily sought places of safety, and many narrowly escaped with their lives. One old couple named Harris were carried away and drowned. The village presents a wrecked appearance, the streets having been washed into holes, sidewalks torn up and debris of all sorts piled up in the roadway. The dams at Meeks & McKinnon's mills and at Algies & Ward's mills were carried away. The railway bridge of the Canadian Pacific division was wrecked. The total loss has not yet been estimated, but will reach away up into thousands.

### TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Boston's pet calls McCaffrey a cheap scrapper, but nevertheless will meet him if the purse is large enough.

Governor Beaver has appointed Cashier Levsey state treasurer to fill the unexpired term of the late State Treasurer Hart.

An unknown man was found beside the railroad track near Derry, Pa., Tuesday night. He had been killed by the cars.

Unknown villains at New Philadelphia, O., cut the tongue out of a mare, disimbowled her and hung her colt to a tree.

The Lager Beer Brewers' association has subscribed $446,000 to the New York world's fair guarantee fund. The fund now amounts to $3,554,116.

Governor-elect Campbell was entertained yesterday afternoon and evening by the Young Men's Democratic club in their handsome parlors in Cincinnati.

Dell Ritchie, a prominent farmer, was killed by express No. 38, on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus railroad, near Hudson, O., Tuesday. He leaves a wife and family.

James Wardell, a painter, who had lived apart from his wife and family at Ocean Grove for the past year, and had been drinking heavily, shot himself in the head Tuesday night and died Wednesday.

Miss Gertrude Kimball, a Brooklyn society belle, and a member of several of Brooklyn's amateur dramatic societies, committed suicide at Wood Haven yesterday by shooting herself to the heart. Love.

The case of the New York people against James A. Flack and his associates was adjourned until the second Monday in December, owing to the serious illness of Judge Ambrose Monell, one of the defendants.

A man named Potter and his son left their ranch for Trinidad, Colo., about two weeks ago for the purpose of obtaining some supplies. They have not since been heard from. It is believed they perished in the recent blizzard.

The new government cruiser, Baltimore, started on her second official trip yesterday. This trial trip will last four days, and her builders are confident that the new vessel will far surpass the record made on her first trip, six weeks ago.

Attorneys for both sides in the $3,000,000 suit brought by Sir Bache Cunard against Charles G. Francklyn, in New York, announced in court Wednesday morning that a settlement had been agreed upon, and the case was dismissed.

### Accused of Many Forgeries.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Thomas Moulson, a well-known citizen, formerly of the firm of Cornwall & Moulson, ice dealers, and who has more recently been engaged in the same business alone, is charged with several forgeries. It is alleged that he forced the name of his former partner, George L. Cornwall, to several notes payable to himself; also forging the name of his brother, Samuel Moulson, the soap manufacturer, as indorser. When the notes came due they were protested. On Sunday, it is stated, Thomas Moulson took a train for New York and his whereabouts at present are unknown. It is not known yet how many notes have been forged, but their aggregate is estimated at $1,000.

### Weather Forecast.

Rain, clearing on the lakes; no change in temperature; westerly winds.

## UNPROPITIOUS WEATHER

### FOR THE DEDICATION OF THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY AT WASHINGTON.

**The Opening Ceremony Transferred from the West Front to the Interior of the Building—Many Notables in Attendance, Among the Number Being the President, Vice President and Secretary of State—Congratulatory Telegrams.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The weather was extremely inauspicious for the dedication of the Catholic university yesterday. The rain began to fall before daybreak, and by the time the hour for the beginning arrived a steady shower was pouring down on the heads of the guests and prelates. The unpleasant weather caused a slight delay in the opening ceremonies, and materially affected the attendance. The delegates who came over from Baltimore on special trains preferred remaining down town under shelter to venturing out in the wet. On account of the unpleasant weather the opening ceremony was transferred from the west front to the interior of the building, where shortly after 10 o'clock Cardinal Gibbons delivered a short address. This was followed by the chanting of the hymn of the Holy Ghost, "Veni Creator Spiritus," by 250 students of St. Mary's seminary and St. Charles college. The ceremonies which followed included the celebration of pontifical mass of the Holy Ghost in the university chapel, celebrated by Most Rev. Monsignor Satalli, archbishop.

Bishop Gilmour, of Cleveland, then preached an eloquent sermon to a congregation composed of distinguished church dignitaries from home and abroad.

**Arrival of the President.**

The arrival of the president was about given up, when at about 4:15, the sun having come out to brighten up the day, and the rain having ceased, President Harrison drove up to the door and alighting, was hailed by a series of cheers, while the Marine band played "Hail to the Chief." His entrance in the hallway and to the banquet hall, where he was at once shown, was accompanied by a series of enthusiastic cheering. A like reception was given Vice President Morton, Secretaries Noble and Rusk and other officials. When the president and Mr. Morton in leaving the building stepped to the lecture room, where the gathering to witness the inaugural ceremonies had assembled, they were cheered time and again as they smilingly recognized the compliments, but the exhibition of popularity of the officials reached its height when Secretary Blaine appeared. The applause then became deafening.

In the banquet hall, responding to the toast "Our Country and Her President," Secretary Blaine said: "I come to represent the United States, not in any political sense, much less in any partisan sense nor in connection with any church or sect, but to speak for all and the great freedom which we enjoy. I have made the statement in Protestant assemblies and I am glad to make it in a Catholic one."

**Refers to the Administration.**

He then referred to the administration of President Harrison as one which had produced good results, and continuing said: "I am glad of every college that is endowed, no matter who endows it. Every institution of learning increases the country's culture, and this I believe will build up the government of this great country of ours, under which all are free and equal." Mr. Blaine was cheered repeatedly during his remarks, and the applause at its close lasted some minutes.

The toast, "Our Sister Universities," was responded to by Cardinal Taschereau. He spoke of the future of Catholic universities, and said that imagination had no bounds to picture its future, judging by what he had seen.

Just at this point, the band was heard playing "Hail to the Chief," and President Harrison, escorted by Father Garrigan, entered the hall. The entire assemblage rose to their feet and applauded him until he took his seat on the left of Cardinal Gibbons.

**The President Responds.**

Bishop Keane proposed the health of the president of the United States. It was drunk standing, and in response to urgent calls for a speech, the president said: "I am thankful for the reception you have given me. I have avoided speech-making heretofore on occasions of this kind. It has been my fortune often to have that covenant broken by being compelled to make a speech. I am sure you will permit me to exact a compliance with that covenant and again to simply thank you for your kindly greeting." Just as the president concluded, Vice President Morton and his wife entered the hall. They were greeted with cheers and escorted to seats at the cardinal's table, Mrs. Morton taking Bishop Keane's seat and her husband was seated on her left.

Cardinal Gibbons responded to the toast, "The hierarchy of the United States." He thanked the president and the other officials of the government for their presence, and referred to the distinguished gathering as being of more than ordinary significance. "In this university," he said, "your children will be educated to strengthen the country by their number, enlighten it by their wisdom, and if necessary defend it with their valor."

Archbishop Ryan also made a humorous speech in reference to the same toast, and after John Boyle O'Reilly had responded to "The Press" the exercises were closed with grace by the cardinal.

**Congratulatory Cablegrams.**

A number of congratulatory cablegrams and telegrams were received during the day from all parts of the world. The students of the American college at Rome sent congratulations.

Miss Lena Caldwell cabled from Paris: "Heartiest congratulations and sincerest wishes for success of great work."

Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell cabled from Paris: "Deeply regret not to be with you. My heart shall always be in the university."

## IMPORTANT CHANGES.

**Annual Meeting of the American Turf Congress in Chicago.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—The American turf congress held its annual meeting in the office of the Washington Park club at the Palmer house yesterday and discussed the rules drawn up by Secretary Bruce as amendments to the present rules. The most important change considered was the alteration of clause A, of rule 47. The clause read: "There shall be no race given for horses 3 years old and upwards less than six furlongs." The amended rule is as follows: "There shall be no dash race given for horses 3 years old and upwards less than one mile." This was the only change that brought about a division. The amended rule was carried by a vote of 6 to 2, the members voting against it being Judge Perkins, of Latonia, and L. Ezekiel, of Birmingham.

Section H, in the preamble and by-laws, reading, "The subscribing jocky clubs agree that no contract for betting privileges be made with any association of bookmakers," was stricken out.

The rule in regard to foul riding and fraud was made to read, "Any one ruled off for a fraud shall stand ruled off for life."

Rule 160 was changed to the following: "When two or more horses start in a race in the same interest, or owned wholly or in part by the same persons, they shall be coupled and sold as one horse in all pools. Paris mutuals and book betting."

A number of minor changes were made. A few of the proposed changes were referred to a committee, with instructions to report to-day.

## THE JOURNEY ENDED.

**The Pan-Americans Back to the Starting Point, After Traveling 5,820 Miles.**

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—The great tour of the international American conference through a part of the United States was concluded last evening, when its special train drew into the Baltimore and Potomac railroad station, and the promise of its managers, that the same engineer who opened the throttle on the same spot forty-one days ago should shut off the steam of engine No. 1,053 at the conclusion of the great tour, was fulfilled. The locomotive and the entire train have traversed 5,820 miles and came to a full stop in the station on the minute of the schedule, apparently as fresh and as powerful as when it steamed out on the morning of Oct. 3. The achievement is a signal event in railroad affairs.

The train with the party pulled into the depot at 6:40 in the evening. The members of the party soon found their way to the front entrance of the depot, where carriages were waiting, and they were at once driven to their rooms. The party, as it passed the big locomotive on its way out of the station, paused long enough to call Engineer Hart from his engine and give him three hearty cheers. Afterwards the members shook hands with Hart and bade him good-bye.

### K. of L. Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 14.—At yesterday's session of the Knights of Labor convention the words "of America" were dropped, making the title of the order simply the Knights of Labor. This was done at the request of assembly No. 208, of Birmingham, Eng. The addresses of Messrs. Powderly and Hayes were submitted. The afternoon session was devoted to the trial of Homer McGaw, of Pittsburg, who was prosecuted by James Campbell, president of the Window Glass Workers' association. The formal charges against McGaw were vilification and slander of officers in an attempt to disrupt the order. McGaw is editor of a trade paper in Pittsburg and made himself obnoxious to Campbell by charging him with a violation of the alien contract labor law. In the evening a public meeting was held in the court house. Poke Smith delivered the address of welcome for Georgia and Mayor Glenn for Atlanta. Grand Master Powderly responded.

### Rice's Suit Against the Standard.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The suit of George Rice, the Marietta (O.) oil refiner, against the Standard oil trustees to compel the issuance to Rice of six shares of Standard oil trust stock now standing in the name of J. B. Mallaby, was begun in the supreme court here yesterday. Mr. Rice bought the stock in 1886 from Mallaby, but delivery was refused. The Standard people take the ground that Rice's object in buying the stock was to obtain a right to inquire into the inside operations of the trust, intending to use the information in suits against the trust and ultimately compel the trust to buy his refinery, which he values at $500,000. Mr. Rice denies that he wants to sell the refinery, and says that all he wants to obtain by litigation is equal freight rates. The argument will continue.

### Sued for Slander.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Dr. Mary Weeks Burnett sued Mrs. H. M. Barker, one of the leading lights of the Woman's Christian Temperance union, yesterday for $25,000 for slander. The doctor sued Miss Willard and her sister officials, last week for $50,000, claiming that a circular which they had sent out concerning the management of the National Temperance hospital was false, malicious and libelous and had injured her professional reputation. Yesterday's suit is practically based on the same charge. Mrs. Barker espoused Miss Willard's cause against Mrs. Burnett, and said in the convention that she believed the circular was all right. The suit is the result of her remarks.

### Asking for Hope's Release.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Counsel for Jimmy Hope, the bank burglar, has obtained a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to-day, when they will ask for Hope's release on the ground that the writ of extradition, on which he was brought from California, was based on his conviction of a crime for which he has served his term in prison. The police are holding Hope in the expectation of connecting him with the great Manhattan bank robbery.

### Ohio Jewelers' Association.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 14.—The Ohio Retail Jewelers' association met here on Wednesday morning, President Henry Wolf, of Cleveland, in the chair; Louis Hummel, of Cincinnati, vice president; Ed. Lohmeyer, of Newport, Ky., secretary; H. H. Minthoffer, of Akron, secretary.

## THE LEAGUE EATS CROW.

### THE SECRETARY AUTHORIZED TO PAY SUTCLIFFE $250 DUE HIM.

**They Pass a Lenghty Resolution Explaining the Matter—The Reports of the Board of Directors Received and Accepted—The Report That Two Leading Brotherhood Players Have Signed League Contracts Denied—The Association Unable to Elect a President.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The board of directors of the National league met at 11 o'clock. The session lasted a little over an hour. The report of the treasurer was received and accepted, and Nick Young was re-elected.

The delegates to the annual meeting of the National league did not assemble until 1 o'clock. The annual meeting of the American association was begun shortly after 11 o'clock.

The delegates of the American association proceeded to the election of president. L. T. Kranch, of the Kansas City club, and Zack Phelps, of the Louisvilles, were nominated. It resulted in a deadlock, there being four clubs in favor of each of the candidates, and after 125 ballots had been taken the session adjourned.

During the afternoon Capt. Anson told a reporter that two of the brotherhood's strongest supporters had signed league contracts, and that a dozen more would also sign within a few days. Then, said Anson, the league will publish the full list of names and it will cripple the brotherhood.

Later John Ward arrived at the hotel. He at once denied the statement that any of the brotherhood had deserted.

**League Meeting.**

At the league meeting the reports of the board of directors and the playing rules committee were received and accepted. Mr. A. G. Spalding, chairman of the special committee appointed last spring to consider grievances of league players, then submitted the report of that committee. The report quotes the correspondence had between the brotherhood officials and the league concerning the alleged violation by the latter of the agreement entered into with the brotherhood in reference to the non-reduction of "reserved" players. The report states that the only instance cited by the representatives of the brotherhood as being a violation of the agreement was that Sutcliffe, of the Cleveland club, had received $2,000 salary from the Detroit club in 1888 and had signed with the Cleveland club for 1889 at the classification figure of $1,750.

This report was accepted and the action of the committee endorsed by the convention. The convention then agreed that, although the brotherhood had refused further conference with the league committee, and therefore had not substantiated by proofs the charges made against the Cleveland club in the Sutcliffe case, yet it would itself investigate the matter. After the Cleveland delegates had made a statement concerning Sutcliffe's contract the convention adopted the following:

Resolved, That although as a matter of fact Sutcliffe did not sign a contract containing a perpetuating clause for the season of 1888, he having signed a contract with the Detroit club under date of Oct. 24, 1887, (prior to the agreement with the brotherhood) and although there is some doubt as to whether Sutcliffe did or did not voluntarily consent to play with the Cleveland club for a less amount than was named in his contract with the Detroit club the year preceding, yet it was the plain intention of both parties at the time the brotherhood contract was agreed upon that the players, when thereafter reserved for an ensuing season, should receive not less than the same salary specified in the contract for the current season, and as this is the only case that has been brought to the notice of the league involving a claim of the character indicated, it is hereby ordered that the secretary of the league pay to the said E. E. Sutcliffee the sum of $250, being the difference between the amount paid him for his services with the Detroit club for the season of 1888 and the amount thus far paid by the Cleveland club for the season of 1889.

The remainder of the session was devoted to the revision of the constitution. The question of prohibiting clubs from playing two games in one afternoon for a single admission charge, it is understood, led to much debate, but no decision was reached.

### Corner Stone Laid.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 14.—The corner stone of the "Thomas Jefferson" Club house, the headquarters of the Democracy of Kings county, in course of erection on Boerum place, was laid with appropriate ceremonies yesterday afternoon by ex-President Grover Cleveland. All the Democratic organizations throughout Kings county were represented at the ceremonies. Several thousand people were present. The structure, which will cost about $150,000, will be ready for occupancy May 1 next.

### A Church Treasurer Absconds.

OMAHA, Nov. 14.—An evening paper says that H. H. Miller, a son of Emily Huntington Miller, the authoress, has absconded, leaving debts due members of the Trinity Methodist church, in Kountze Place, amounting to about $1,000. Miller was treasurer of the church, and has always been considered an exemplary young man. He is a nephew of Paul Miller, a Cincinnati millionaire, and one of the leaders in the Chautauqua movement.

### Sugar for the Philadelphia Refinery.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—The first invoice of 1,000 hogsheads of sugar for the Spreckel's sugar refinery is now being received and weighed by the public weigher. This is an indication that the new refinery will soon be running, as it is the preliminary cargo for that purpose.

### Dayton Spice Mills Burned.

DAYTON, O., Nov. 14.—Fire at 3:30 Wednesday morning damaged the stock and machinery of the Dayton Spice Mills company $13,000 to $15,000. Insured in companies in this city and the [illegible] for $40,000. Spontaneous combustion was the cause of the fire.

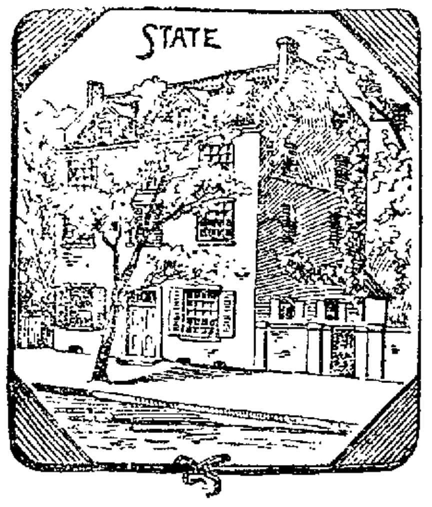
# HOMES OF SECRETARIES.

## WHERE PRESIDENT HARRISON'S CABINET MINISTERS LIVE.

**Secretary Windom's House Is the Handsomest, Secretary Proctor's the Largest, Secretary Miller's the Smallest, Mr. Blaine's the Oldest.**

[Special Correspondence.]

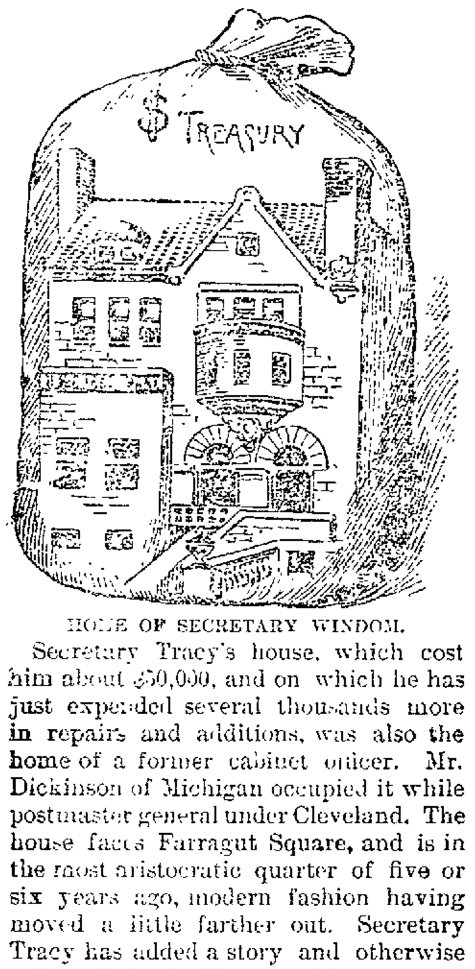
WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—All of the cabinet families are now settled in their homes for the winter. It may be worth our while to take a look at the houses which are soon to become centers of social activity in the national capital.



HOME OF SECRETARY BLAINE.

All but two of the eight cabinet ministers rent their houses here, the exceptions being Postmaster General Wanamaker and Secretary Tracy. The postmaster general bought the house of ex-Secretary Whitney, which was the social headquarters of the Cleveland administration, and it was Whitney's advice which induced Secretary Tracy to invest in Washington real estate. Whitney made considerable money here, and, as he and Tracy are good friends, he urged his successor in office to follow in his footsteps in the matter of home buying as well.

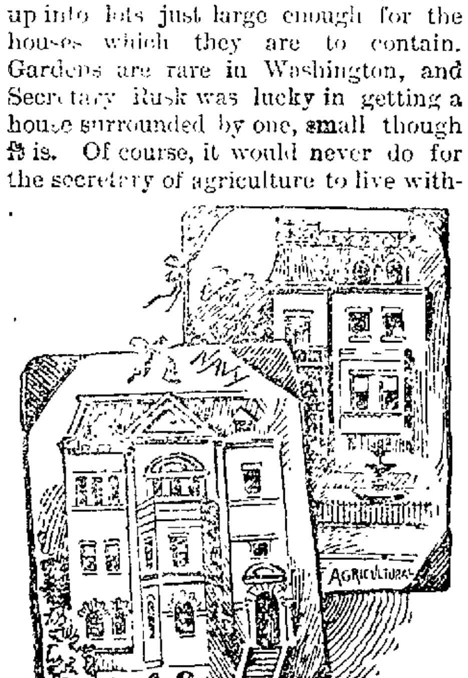
It is not likely Mr. Tracy will have reason to regret his investment, as I hear he has already been offered $7,000 more for his I street house than he paid for it a few months ago. Some houses in Washington appear fated to run in the cabinet groove. The Wanamaker home, on I street, was occupied by Secretary Whitney, and before him by Secretary Frelinghuysen, of whom Mr. Whitney purchased. At least one cabinet minister, and some old citizens say two, lived in the house before Frelinghuysen. First the home of a modest navy officer, the structure has gone through a process of evolution, one cabinet resident adding a wing, another a story, and a third a ball room addition, till it is now one of the most commodious houses in town. Mr. Wanamaker paid $80,000 for the house, and will make money on it and have his rent free if he sells it at the end of his term of office.



HOUSE OF SECRETARY WINDOM.

Secretary Tracy's house, which cost him about $50,000, and on which he has just expended several thousands more in repairs and additions, was also the home of a former cabinet officer. Mr. Dickinson of Michigan occupied it while postmaster general under Cleveland. The house faces Farragut Square, and is in the most aristocratic quarter of five or six years ago, modern fashion having moved a little farther out. Secretary Tracy has added a story and otherwise enlarged the building, making it one of the most commodious residences in the West End.

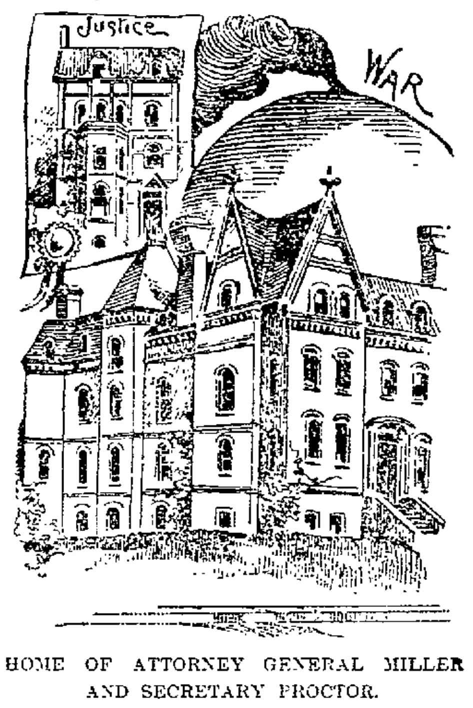
Secretary Rusk, the good natured and popular head of the agricultural department, lives in a house which has already entertained a cabinet minister. Robert T. Lincoln, now minister to England, lived there while in the war department. It is a very cheerful home, surrounded by a pretty bit of ground—an attraction possessed by but few homes in Washington. Though this is the city of magnificent distances, and though there is room enough in the present city and adjacent suburbs for a population of a million souls, the fad here is to cut the ground up into lots just large enough for the houses which they are to contain. Gardens are rare in Washington, and Secretary Rusk was lucky in getting a house surrounded by one, small though it is. Of course, it would never do for the secretary of agriculture to live without a sign of gardening or landscape art on his premises. "Uncle Jerry," as he is often called here, used the watering can pretty industriously during the summer, though a secret of that part of Massachusetts avenue is that, while Mr. Rusk is an authority on wheat, corn, pumpkins, sugar cane and spring chickens, he does not know one flower from another.



HOMES OF SECRETARIES TRACY AND RUSK.

A fourth house which has in its day harbored cabinet ministers is one of the most famous houses in Washington—the old Seward residence, which Secretary Blaine has leased for a term of ten years with privilege of purchase. It is indeed a house with a history, associated with two or three tragedies and long a center of public interest. Mr. Blaine's workmen have reclaimed it from the rats, mold and decay, and made of it an attractive though old fashioned dwelling. The walls have been strengthened and windows have been cut in to admit light and air. No changes have been made in the general plan, and the interior, though beautifully decorated in the highest and most modern style of the art, has the low ceilings and wide central hall of fifty years ago. Though old it is a dwelling very well adapted for entertaining, always a point to be considered in Washington houses.

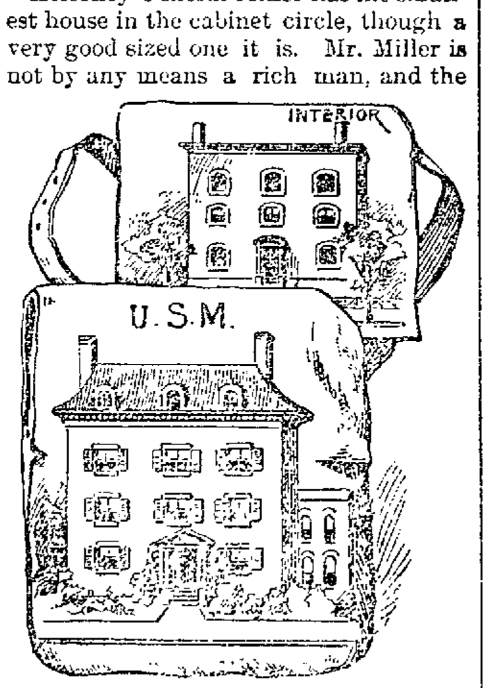
This old house is adapted to entertaining, because it has a broad hall, with library on one side and reception room on the other, a wide staircase and a drawing room on the second floor, extending across the whole width of the front. During the coming winter the Blaines will have a great deal of company, among their expected guests being Emmons' wife, late Miss McCormick, the Chicago heiress. The old walls will be witnesses of gayer scenes than they have beheld since the days of Webster and Clay, for even then the house was occupied by cabinet ministers and other leaders in politics and society. Mr Blaine pays $2,500 a year for the premises, which contain servants' quarters connecting stable with house in the old style. He has spent $5,000 in repairs, and probably would have no difficulty in sub-letting at a good profit. The house is very desirable, for the reason that it is situated within a stone's throw of the White House, and, of course, in the very heart of the city. When he left Washington, after the death of Garfield, Mr. Blaine did not expect to return, and he leased his own house.



HOME OF ATTORNEY GENERAL MILLER AND SECRETARY PROCTOR.

Another famous house is that occupied by Secretary Noble and family. In it Edwin M. Stanton lived, and after him, in order, Dr. Hammond, surgeon general of the army; Charles Astor Brinstead, an unfortunate scion of the rich Astor family, and Ben Halliday, of overland express fame. It is a plain old house, which faces Franklin square, and has plenty of air and sunshine. For thirty years it has been one of the best known dwellings in the capital, and during Halliday's occupancy it was the scene of many social triumphs. Halliday's house is said to have been more richly furnished than any house of its time in the city.

Attorney General Miller has the smallest house in the cabinet circle, though a very good sized one it is. Mr. Miller is not by any means a rich man, and the loss of $17,000 a few years ago in one of Russell Harrison's unsuccessful ventures in Montana has made it necessary for him to count the cost of things. A cabinet officer cannot live on his salary, but Mr. and Mrs. Miller are seriously making an effort to come as near to it as they can. Mr. Miller's house costs him $1,200 a year.



HOMES OF SECRETARY NOBLE AND POSTMASTER GENERAL WANAMAKER.

The largest house in the cabinet circle is occupied by Secretary Proctor, not far from Miller's. It contains about thirty rooms, and the secretary of war pays something like $4,500 a year for it. By long odds the handsomest of the cabinet houses, both inside and out, is that of Secretary Windom. It is a beautiful stone front house on Massachusetts avenue, along which aristocratic thoroughfare no fewer than four of the president's secretaries have their domicile. The Windom house is owned by Capt. George Lemon, proprietor of the largest pension agency business in Washington. The building of artistic houses is a fad of his, and he has already erected a couple of dozen of the prettiest houses in the capital. From his tenant, the secretary of the treasury, he gets a check the 15th of each month for $416.66.

WALTER WELLMAN.

# OF PIPES AND PUFFERS.

## GOSSIP BY THE LATE DR. MOTT CONCERNING SMOKERS AND SMOKING.

**Dangers of the Weed, and Some of the Public People Who Tempt Them—Presidents, Statesmen, Authors and Editors at the Shrine—Some Good Advice.**

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 7.—"It is a curious thing," said the late Dr. Alexander Mott a short time before his fatal illness carried one of the best all round New Yorkers to the other shore, "that we doctors rarely agree on the subject of tobacco. Because nicotine is the active principle of the weed, is poisonous in its isolated form, the inference has been broadly drawn that the man who smokes or chews must be injuriously affected. The experience of mankind, however, does not confirm the conclusion. Ask any consumer to state distinctly what kind of pleasure or kind of injury the daily use of tobacco produces, or why he continues the indulgence, and not one in a hundred can give you a satisfactory answer. Who ever heard a man say he enjoyed smoking when he couldn't see the smoke, or attributed his 'shake' in the morning to the smoke of the night before?

"Another point worth noting," continued the doctor, "is that geographical latitude and constitution have much to do with the popular habit. In New England, for instance, there is a large and conscientious body of men and women who would suppress the use of tobacco if they could by legislative enactment, while from the cosmopolitan city of New York southward, one is brought in contact with the habit in its most offensive forms. Chief among these is the cigarette. It is but a short time ago that a physician was suddenly summoned to attend one of the brightest young men in the metropolis. While saying goodby to his hosts one evening he dropped like a log, and then followed a succession of spasms, jerks and uncontrollable muscular motions that lasted for nearly three weeks. The doctor had all he could do to save the young man's life, and it will be months before he recovers anything like his former health. Inquiry developed the fact that on the day of the attack he had smoked forty of the poisonous pests. Now, if the nicotine stains so often seen on the fingers of a cigarette smoker can so easily discolor the outside, what must be the effect on the more delicate membranes of the throat, lungs and blood vessels. The truth is, more insidious harm is done to the system by the indiscriminate and habitual smoking of cigarettes than by the use of bad liquor.

"This brings out another thought. There is danger in being miscellaneously polite. Among the patients of a friend of mine is a gentleman who is threatened with the loss of his arm from poison which he is supposed to have absorbed by handling a cigar after it had been returned to him by a stranger who had borrowed it for a light. The latter was probably engaged in some business in which poisonous substances are used, and, neglecting to wash his fingers, had unconsciously left a trace of the poison that produced the disaster. If smokers could see the filth that surrounds nine-tenths of the men and women who manipulate the weed, their careless and unclean habits, and observe the nasty fingers and sometimes lips that put on the finishing touches of a so called Regalia, there would be a larger demand for cigar holders, and instead of biting before lighting, they would use a knife to clip the folded end.

"There are, doubtless, cases," continued the doctor, "in which cancerous affections of the lips and malignant diseases of the stomach are traceable to the abuse of tobacco, but I have found few among the records, compared with the extraordinary number of people in public and private life who use the weed, that illustrate the idea of permanent injury to persons in general good health, any more than would result from the introduction into the system of other deleterious substances. Fancy your German philosopher working out his problems without his pipe!"

Take some of the best known of our own people, especially those engaged in intellectual work; the majority are great smokers. James Gordon Bennett is addicted to cigars and cigarettes, and I happen to know, can use up a pile of them during a night. Charles A. Dana is an admirer of the brier root. Pulitzer, Joe Howard, Willie Winter and Stilson Hutchins are exceptionally abstemious, for most newspaper men smoke pipes. The night editors find in them their chief solace. Senator Sherman smokes the best Havanas, but his brother Tecumseh enjoys a dry smoke. Judge William D. Kelley, the pig iron protectionist of Pennsylvania, indulged in the habit for two generations. Gen. Grant, as we all know, smoked incessantly, and is pointed out as an example of the evil; yet he says in his memoirs that he tried for years after leaving West Point to acquire the habit before he was successful.

Chauncey Depew formerly could get away with twenty or thirty cigars a day; now, his after dinner cigar is a luxury. Grover Cleveland enjoys smoking while at work, and if you happen to meet him on his travels, ten chances to one but it will be in a smoking car or on the smokers' side of a ferryboat. Bob Ingersoll is a famous patron of good cigars, but many of the reverend gentlemen who occasionally handle him without gloves could smoke him out of house and home.

"Randolph, of Roanoke," when he went abroad, carried a barrelful of Powhatan clay pipes and corncob pipes with cane stems. Henry A. Wise was an inveterate chewer of tobacco, and in his own home a devotee of the pipe. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, would go to bed smoking, and his long stemmed pipe was his first companion in the morning. Andrew Jackson was famous for his corncob pipes, and Chief Justice Marshall for his snuff box and excellent Maccaboy; while the records tell us that the two Adamses, father and son, Clay and Webster, Calhoun, Benton, and in fact nearly all the early great lights of the republic, were addicted to the use of tobacco in one form or another. Statistics shew that the majority of our present legislators, state and national, have the tobacco appetite, and that its increase during each succeeding generation is something for the consideration of the philosopher and philanthropist.

Actors, as a rule, are great smokers of cigars, although Edwin Booth prefers a pipe. The late John McCullough possibly added to his accumulation of brain trouble by the excessive use of tobacco. Billy Florence, on his return from a European trip, is always sure to have a lot of handsomely carved pipes as souvenirs for his friends. The late E. A. Sothern (Lord Dundreary) smoked like a chimney, but John T. Raymond was exceptionally virtuous in this respect. The ladies of the dramatic profession principally affect cigarettes, but, on the sly, many of them do not disdain a fragrant cigar. The habit is becoming prevalent among the fast young girls in the female colleges, and even fashionable Vassar might many a tale unfold if its solemn walls could reveal the secrets of the frolicsome inmates.

We all know how Isaac Newton lost his sweetheart, because in a fit of abstraction he used her finger to stop his pipe; and whoever has read "The Cricket on the Hearth" will easily recognize a smoker in Charles Dickens, when, speaking of Dot, he says: "She was out and out the very best filler of a pipe, I should say, in the four quarters of the globe. To see her put that chubby little finger in the bowl, and then blow down the pipe to clear the tube, and when she had done so, affect to think that there really was something in the tube, and blow a dozen times and hold it to her eye like a telescope, with a most provoking twist in her capital little face, as she looked down it, was quite a brilliant thing. As to the tobacco, she was perfect mistress of the subject; and the lighting of the pipe with a wisp of paper, when the Carrier had it in his mouth—going so very near his nose, and yet not scorching it—was Art, high Art."

The habits of famous authors in respect to the use of tobacco are interesting. Milton never went to bed without his pipe and a glass of water. Shakespeare did not smoke, nor did Goethe, Shelley, Wordsworth, Keats. Addison had a pipe in his mouth at all hours. After his daily dinner, Hobbes smoked until after nightfall. Carlyle was a steady smoker for years. Tennyson has "pulled" at his pipe for nearly half a century. Sir Walter Scott smoked in his carriage and regularly after dinner and loved a short clay pipe. Byron wrote about "sublime tobacco," but indulged in its use only moderately. Douglas Jerrold, Thackeray, Bayard Taylor, Lord Lytton, Lord Houghton and Campbell worked while puffing cigars or pipes. Neither Washington Irving nor Bryant used the weed in any way. Coleridge, when cured of his opium habit, took to snuff, and Prescott, the historian, when limited by his physician to one cigar a day, drove all over Paris to buy the biggest one he could find.

Pursuing the subject further from a professional point of view, the writer asked Professor Mott what in his judgment were the best means of avoiding injury from the excessive use of the weed?

"I should urge the smoker," he replied, "to observe two conditions. First, the quality of the tobacco, and second, if pipes are used, the quality of the pipe and its stem. Nicotine takes its name from Jean Nicot, who introduced tobacco into France in 1560, and in its poisonous power is scarcely inferior to prussic acid. Some tobaccos contain about 2 per cent., others 6, and some nearly 7. It is rare, however, that a hundred pounds of the dry leaf yields more than seven pounds of nicotine. In smoking a hundred grains of tobacco, therefore, say a quarter of an ounce, it is possible to draw into the mouth two grains or more of the most subtle of poisons, but the proportion will vary with the variety, the rapidity of smoking, the length of the pipe, the material of which it is made, and other circumstances.

"In most oriental countries where smoking is a constant habit, the natives use long stemmed pipes in which the leaf burns slowly, added to which is a bowl containing perfumed water, or other liquid, through which the smoke passes, leaving behind a part of its poisonous vapor. The reservoirs of some of the German pipes are death traps, because they retain the grosser portions of the tobacco, while the cigar discharges directly into the mouth all that results from the combustion of the weed. You will understand, therefore, that a good pipe should be porous, like the Powhatan clay or corncob, with an ample bowl that permits frequent cleaning, and with a long stem of absorbent quality that will take up the gummy-like refuse of the burned tobacco and the worst of the poisonous elements of the nicotine. Besides, a short pipe which discharges its fumes directly into the eyes and nostrils is injurious to the sight.

"As to the qualities of tobacco, these depend on the honesty of the manufacturer. Turkish is of course reckoned the best. The pure American, when unadulterated with sumac leaves, straw, tea, mullein and scores of other substances that are employed to increase bulk or add to the flavor, will rank next; but such a mass of filthy stuff is now being foisted on the community and sold by the aid of chromos and other arts of the advertiser that it is well nigh impossible to detect the false from the true. I do not pretend to be a connoisseur in these matters, however," concluded the doctor, "and what I have mentioned are simply the facts familiar to all physicians who have studied the subject."

F. G. DE FONTAINE.

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**Sir James Hector, New Zealand's foremost scientist, has been deploring what he describes as "the perfect athletic mania which has arisen in the Australias." To be a hero in the colonies now, he says, you must excel, not in brain work, but in the training of the muscles of the arms and legs**

FOR washing the hair, only the very best of soap and pure water should be used. The average soap contains too much free alkali, which draws the natural oil from the hair and scalp, and leaves the former harsh and lustreless, while it roughens the latter, causing scurf or dandruff. The purity and mildness of the IVORY SOAP gives it pre-eminence for cleaning the hair and scalp. It contains no free alkali, so its use insures a clean and healthy head of hair of the lustre and softness of silk.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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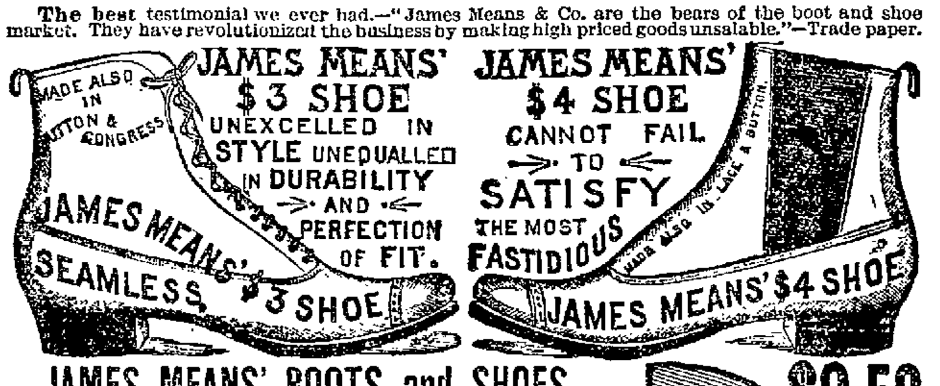
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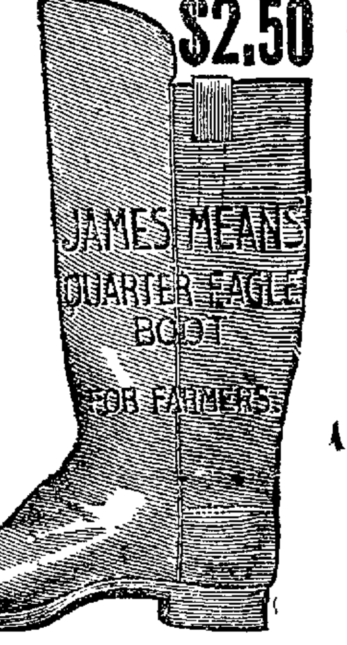

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**Positively** none genuine unless having our name and price stamped plainly on the soles. Your retailer will supply you with Boots and Shoes so stamped if you insist upon his doing so; if you do not insist, some retailers will coax you into buying inferior goods upon which they make a larger profit. Ours are the original $3 and $4 Shoes, and those who imitate our system of business are unable to compete with us in quality of factory products. In our lines we are the largest manufacturers in the United States.

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**James Means' $2 Shoes** for Boys will outwear any other boys' shoe ever made. You can have lace or button.

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A Reliable Kip Boot for Farmers.

**10 Mills make one Cent;**
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**10 Dimes make one Dollar;**
**10 Dollars make one Eagle.**

And with a Quarter Eagle any Farmer in the Country can now buy a boot that will satisfy him. Farmers have been looking for such a boot for a long time and now it has come.

**Boots and Shoes from our celebrated factory are sold by wide-awake retailers in all parts of the country.** We will place them easily within your reach in any State or Territory if you will invest one cent in a postal card and write to us.

Special Offer on the James Means Quarter Eagle Kip Boots for Farmers.

In order to immediately distribute samples of these Boots all over the country, we will send them transportation prepaid, to any man in any place where there is a post-office or railroad in any State or Territory of the United States. We will send them by express or by mail, with all charges for transportation to destination prepaid by ourselves, on receipt of regular price, **$2.50.** Send money by post-office order or registered letter. We will accept United States postage stamps for the odd half dollar.

In order to get a perfect fit, take a piece of paper and place your foot upon it, then mark out the shape of your foot, keeping your pencil close to the foot all the way around. Then take the last boot which you wore, and mark out the shape of that in the same way. We will fill your order on the same day we receive it. Take great care to be very accurate, and be sure to give us your full address, town, county and State or Territory. If we have a dealer handling our goods in your town we want you to buy of him, we do not want you to send to us as we will not interfere with the dealers who sell our goods, but we are glad to supply you if your dealer will not. Any boot and shoe retailer or any country store-keeper can supply you with our goods if he wants to, but some dealers will try to sell you inferior goods on which they make a larger profit than they ought to ask for. In that case, send to us.

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## THE CATHOLIC CONGRESS.

### EX-GOVERNOR CARROLL CHOSEN PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

**A Telegram Received from the Pope Imparting His Blessing—The Convention Addressed by Governor Carroll, Daniel Dougherty, Hon. Honore Mercier, Rev. James Nugent, Cardinal Gibbons and Others—A Committee Appointed to Invite the President—Papers Read.**

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—The Catholic congress began its session yesterday morning. The delegates, to the number of about 1,200, assisted at a solemn pontifical mass in the morning, celebrated by Archbishop Corrigan, of New York. The sermon was preached by Archbishop Cross, of Oregon. He welcomed the delegates and gave a brief outline of the history of the church in America for the past 100 years. At the conclusion of the sermon the delegates marched to the Concordia opera house. The congress was called to order at 11:15 a. m. by William J. Onahan, of Chicago, and Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, prayed that the light of the Holy Spirit would be shed upon the deliberations of the congress. Mr. Onahan read a message from the pope, whose name was greeted with tumultous applause. The message was sent in response to one sent two days ago. It reads:

"Having made known to the holy father the expressions of devotion conveyed to him on the part of the Catholic congress to be held in Baltimore, his holiness graciously bids me to say that he most affectionately imparts his blessing to all the members.

[Signed] "M. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA."

#### A Welcome to Delegates.

Mr. Onahan then welcomed the delegates of foreign countries, as well as those of the United States, and he hoped that in 1892 they would have the pleasure of welcoming them to an international congress. Among those on the stage were Bishops Virtue, of England; Foley, of Detroit, and Father Heyburn, of Mexico, and many other prelates and priests. Ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, of Maryland, was then elected temporary chairman and the following secretaries were appointed: George E. Hamilton, of Georgetown college; J. F. Edwards, of Notre Dame university, Indiana; Dr. William S. McDonald, of Boston college; J. P. Fisher, of the Immaculate Conception college, New Orleans; Amity Rayburg, of St. Louis college, and John M. Duffy, of Chicago.

A long list of vice presidents from each state was also read.

In taking the chair Governor Carroll said that in Maryland the American church was practically founded, and it was proper that the laymen should meet upon this hallowed ground and renew their allegiance to the doctrines they profess, and show to their fellow-countrymen the true relations between the church and this government. The congress assembled by sanction of the hierarchy, and by virtue of the authority of the congress of the United States. He cited the cases of the constitution of the United States. He cited the cases of Archbishop Carroll, Chief Justice Taney and Gen. Sheridan to show that the American Catholic has ever been foremost in the councils and the battlefield. But it was not the individual alone who always emphasized his devotion to his country, the church never failed to throw her influence in the scale of law and order. Socialism would to-day have stronger footing in Europe and America had it not been checked by the Holy See. And yet, while maintaining respect for established order and upholding the rights of sovereign power, she is always ready to lavish tenderness and sympathy upon the suffering masses. He then referred to the action of Cardinal Gibbons in appearing before the propaganda in behalf of the Knights of Labor. He reminded Catholics that the time had come when they rejoiced at the opportunity of meeting each other upon common ground and of exchanging views upon subjects of vital importance. They had two great purposes at heart, the glory and progress of the Catholic church and the continued prosperity of the American people.

#### Entertained by Daniel Dougherty.

While the committee on organization was out, the delegates were entertained by Daniel Dougherty, of New York, Hon. Honore Mercier, premier of Quebec, and Rev. James Nugent, of Liverpool, England. Mr. Dougherty said that the Roman Catholics of America had silently submitted to wrongs and injustices in manifold shapes and from time immemorial. They were proscribed at the ballot box. The highest honors of the republic are denied them by prejudice. The Catholics assert that there would be no America had it not been for Catholics. He went on to trace the work of Catholics down from the discovery by Columbus, who was a Catholic.

Cardinals Gibbons and Taschereau and Archbishop Satolli then came into the hall amid great applause. Cardinal Gibbons, being introduced, welcomed the delegates to Baltimore. He said that at first he was opposed to a lay congress at this time, because he feared it might conflict with the celebration of the centennial of the hierarchy. But he consented at the solicitation of his friends, particularly his irrepressible western friends. He hoped that the congress will result in a closer union between clergy and people. The organization will become a power in this land, he said, and will build up and edify the people. On motion, the temporary officers were made permanent and the convention took a recess of twenty minutes.

#### To Invite the President.

When the congress reassembled a committee, with John Lee Carroll as chairman, was appointed to wait upon President Harrison and invite him to the congress. The following were appointed a committee on resolutions: M. J. O'Brien, New York; William Walsh, Maryland; John B. Callahan, Pennsylvania; William J. Kelly, Minnesota; H. F. Brownson, Detroit; J. Semmes, Louisiana; Hon. Davidson Carroll, Arkansas; C. A. Maier, Illinois; John C. Donnelly, Michigan; R. C. Lenihon, Iowa; W. O'Brien, Michigan.

The first regular paper was read by John Gilmary Shea, of Elizabeth, N. J., on "Catholic Congresses." He said: Catholics in Germany organized in opposition to a law made against them. Their first congress was at Mayence, in 1848. It was not predominantly a lay congress, but laity had an active participation in it. Catholic art, science, music and the press were discussed. The later congresses had more serious questions before them, and the one this year was outspoken for the complete independence of the pope.

In 1863 the first congress was held in Belgium and Mecklin. Indifferent and timid Catholics were aroused to courage and action. Switzerland and Spain joined the movement. In the United States a congress has long been desired. Nothing was done definitely for some time. Difference in politics or nationality made some difference. These differences are likely to prevent harmony, though it may be accomplished by all belonging to one faith. The societies generally represent different nationalities, but the convention of German societies held in Cleveland this year was very harmonious. Then there are the benevolent societies and Catholic unions. Though conventions of societies have been held there has been no representative body without regard to nationality to define our position towards the government and the Holy See. In this country we are all for the popes and their actions. The government is precluded by constitution from establishing a church, but it has invaded the rights of Catholics. They are not treated properly in the army and navy, and the Indian question needs looking into. In many states educational questions are discussed. To meet that a legal organization should be formed. After two centuries of struggle we have had our church organized, and to-day it is the only body that speaks in the United States with no uncertain voice on questions of faith. It is for us laymen to know our faith and help on its growth.

#### "Lay Action in the Church."

The next paper was by Henry F. Brownson, of Detroit, on "Lay Action in the Church." He said: We do not here have to ask the government what we shall do. Congresses are necessary on account of the many questions arising in the country, because the enemies of Christianity are banding against the church, and to unite the members of our faith who of many nationalities are here in this country. Many have maintained that the difference between clergy and laity was not known in the early days of the church. But such is not the fact. If we follow the advice of our holy fathers it is well for us to adopt all that is good in modern civilization and not try to return to old conditions. The only men whose utterances can be checked are loyal and obedient sons of the church, who are not likely to fall into error. Free minds and tongues were necessary for the glory of God. It's better that we should fall into involuntary error than to stagnate. All nations need to be reconverted. Our losses are enormous and if we don't convert those among whom we live they will drag many from us. Not to advance is to recede with the great mass. Faith is less of the rational than of the sentimental nature. Some would make piety a thing of sentiment. Prayer is to obtain divine aid in our work, not to retrieve us of action. Where in the Old World the laity would have tried to aid the church they have been embarrassed by the union of church and state. Here there is need for the laity to have their part in church action. We should take much of the burden of the clergy upon ourselves. If Catholics separate religion and politics how can they expect purity in elections. If Catholics would unite in the cause of temperance they could abolish all the barrooms in the country and thus do much to purify politics. I would not undertake the good results accomplished by our societies. But I would multiply them. Everything of the kind will aid the cause of religion. No constitution can be in greater accord with the church than that of America, and no religion can be in greater harmony with the constitution than the Catholic religion. The American system is anti-Protestant and must either reject Protestantism or be overthrown by it. Like the Catholic church and like God himself we are no respectors of persons. We may do much as individuals. We must also be organized in great congresses for united action. The great mass of Catholics adhere to their church for reasons of conscience. If we act according to our conscience we will command the attention of the world."

Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore, then spoke on "The Independence of the Holy See."

#### The Evening Reception.

A reception was tendered in the evening at the Concordia opera house by the clergy and laity of Maryland to their visiting brethren. The hall was crowded to the doors with prelates, priests and people. The bishops, priests and delegates to the congress were welcomed by Charles B. Roberts, of Westminster, ex-attorney general of this state, in a short speech, in which he said:

"The occasion is one entirely worthy of your presence. It is an object of importance that the principles and teachings, which made Archbishop Carroll's life worthy of highest commendation, shall at the close of the century be again presented to the consideration and emulation of the world in the home of the patriot priest. Independently of these considerations, nothing could be more appropriate than that you should assemble in the state of Maryland, whose history is replete with glorious memories, memories of the Catholic church." Speaking about liberty and the church, he said "there was need for instruction to be given to some people who, while extolling liberty, dealt death to the citizen and destruction to governmental authority. Liberty must be that which conduces to good and not destroy law and order. Liberty cannot enlighten the world until liberty itself is enlightened by Christianity."

W. F. Morris, of Washington, spoke of the achievements of the Catholic triumvirate of heroic pioneers—Columbus, Carroll and Calvert.

#### Archbishop Elder,

in behalf of the visiting clergy and delegates, responded to the address of welcome. He expressed thanks to the name of the assembled clergy and laity for the words of welcome. He was himself a Baltimorean, and he had his place in the very first council held in the Baltimore cathedral in 1839, on account of which he supposed was chosen to respond to the addresses of welcome. He paid a tribute to Lord Baltimore for deeply planting the spirit of helping Christians persecuted in the soil of Maryland. Of Baltimore city he said many complimentary things. He spoke at length of the charitable spirit of its people in cases of fire, flood and pestilence.

#### Cleveland to Assist.

BROOKLYN, Nov. 12.—Ex-President Cleveland will assist in laying the corner stone of the Thomas Jefferson club's new building, in Boerum place, on Wednesday afternoon. The club house is to be the local headquarters of the Democracy.

## A SENSATION EXPECTED.

### SUIT IN THE OHIO COURTS TO FORECLOSE A MORTGAGE.

**It Was Brought by the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company to Foreclose a Mortgage Securing the Bonds of the Ohio and Western Coal and Iron Company—The Answer and Cross-Petition of W. D. Lee Filed.**

COLUMBUS, Nov. 12.—A special to The Press from Logan, O., says: Some weeks ago the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust company filed a suit in the Hocking county common pleas to foreclose a mortgage securing the bonds of the Ohio and Western Coal and Iron company, whose recent failure is still so severely felt throughout the valley. Yesterday the answer and cross-petition of W. D. Lee was filed by his attorneys, Messrs. Ewing and Southard, of New York, and Fairbanks, Smith and Steel, of Columbus, and it bids fair to make a wide sensation and to expose to the public curiosity some of the interesting history of the various coal speculations in this part of the country.

The Ohio and Western Coal and Iron company was formed on the ruins of the Hocking Coal and Iron company, the Buchtel Iron company, the Hope Furnace company and the Standard Coal and Iron company, the last named having been the immediate predecessor of the Ohio and Western. These companies were owned by various eastern capitalists and include among their projectors a number of well-known public men, such as Hon. James G. Blaine, Gen. Thomas Ewing, Gen. James A. Hall and Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, as well as a number of men who were equally as well known on account of their bold speculation in the mineral resources of this state. Among the latter, and by far the most prominent, was W. D. Lee, formerly of Newark, O., but now a resident of New York, whose answer and cross-petition, now on file, is of a most interesting and almost sensational character. The answer covers fifty pages of type-written matter, and fully sets out the scheme by which the Ohio and Western company was formed from the others which preceded it and by the terms of which the new company, which had no existence, history or capital of its own, obtained the title to 6,000 acres of land in consideration of assuming the liabilities upon it and which were to be paid by bonds, secured in turn by a mortgage on the identical property transferred from the old companies to the new.

#### Lee's Share of the Deal.

Among the creditors of the old companies was W. D. Lee, who, by the terms of the agreement, was to receive the enormous sum of $1,893,250 in bonds of the Ohio and Western. These bonds were to be a part of the authorized issue of $8,500,000 secured by mortgage to the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust company, which is about to be foreclosed. Lee claims, however, that the bonds were never issued to him, but put in soak or sold by J. M. Glidden, the president of the company of Glidden & Curtis, whose failure a year ago precipitated the ruin of the Ohio and Western. It is also charged that bonds were fraudulently issued to other parties without consideration and accepted by them in bad faith. The answer insists on these bonds, and the ones converted to the use of Glidden being turned over to Mr. Lee, so that he may pro rate with other creditors, who hold their bonds in good faith, out of the proceeds of the mortgaged premises, which include about 6,000 acres of coal lands in Athens, Hocking and Perry counties. The great mineral resources owned by the Ohio and Western in these three counties has necessarily been inactive since its failure, which has, therefore, been most far reaching in its extent and character and has greatly depressed the industries and enterprises of the Hocking Valley and a speedy decision of this suit is anxiously looked forward to by our people.

#### President and Cashier Must Do Time.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The supreme court of the United States yesterday rendered an opinion affirming the judgment of the supreme court of North Carolina in the case of Cross and White, the president and cashier, respectively, of the State National Bank of Raleigh, N. C. The crime with which they were charged and convicted in the state court, was forgery of a promissary note and making a false entry in the books of the bank for the purpose of deceiving the national bank examiner as to the financial condition of the bank. It was contended in behalf of Cross and White that their offense was cognizable in the federal and not in the state courts. The supreme court decided against the convicted bank officers, and they will suffer the penalty fixed by the Wake county court—Cross seven years and White five years' hard work on the public roads of the county.

#### A Saloon Keeper Pummeled by Toughs.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12.—Emil Lochning, a butcher, 46 years old, on Sunday night entered Kessling's saloon, in the western annex. He was sober, but for some cause, was put out by William A. Wiegroff, who had his lip almost severed by a knife in the struggle. Then Frank Kessling, aged 19, struck Lochning in the head with a stone, and, while he was down, August, Frank and Albert Kessling, brothers, and Wiegroff beat and kicked him. Lochning had his skull fractured in two places and battered frightfully. He will die. His assailants are under arrest.

#### Awarded to Pittsburg Firms.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The secretary of the navy yesterday awarded the contract for steel shapes and steel plates to be used in constructing the cruisers to be built at the New York and Norfolk navy yards. Carnegie, Phipps & Co., of Pittsburg, were awarded two contracts at $65,856 each for steel plates, and two others for steel shapes at $20,160 each. The Linden Steel company, of Pittsburg, was awarded two contracts at $27,844 each for steel shapes.

#### The St. Lawrence Oil Field.

QUEBEC, Nov. 12.—Col. James Foley, of Boston, representing a strong company of American capitalists, which has acquired 100,000 acres of land covering the oil deposits at Gaspe, on the south shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, has arrived at Gaspe with very extensive machinery and a strong force of engineers, derrick builders, etc., and is pushing forward preparations for the drilling of two wells to a depth of 2,500 feet each.

## MISS WILLARD A HEROINE.

**She is Not Only Re-Elected President, but Makes a Big Donation.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The W. C. T. U. convention, at its session yesterday morning, re-elected Miss Frances E. Willard president of the National Christian Temperance union by an almost unanimous vote. Miss Willard withdrew while the informal ballot was being taken and Mrs. Mary T. Burt, the New York W. C. T. U. vice president, was called to the chair. The ballot resulted: Frances E. Willard, 480; Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, 11; Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, 5; scattering, 14; blank, 3. A motion to elect by directing the secretary to cast the ballot of the convention was carried by a standing vote, only the Iowa delegation, headed by Mrs. Foster, remaining seated. In expressing her thanks for the honor conferred upon her Miss Willard said she was sure that many of the delegates had supported her for office who were not in sympathy with her methods. This she took to mean that they expected her to keep peace, and so far as lay in her power she would follow the bidding of these voters. What they had done had put her under a blessed restraint. Miss Willard again brought up the subject of the Shorham saloon license, in Washington, and this caused a discussion which was ended by the almost unanimous adoption of the following resolution, introduced by Mrs. Z. G. Wallace:

"Inasmuch as the vice president, L. P. Morton, occupies the second position in authority in an administration that favors the policy of high license, I move that the whole matter be dismissed from the consideration of the convention, as he could not have done otherwise without rebuking the policy of the party."

At the afternoon session the election of officers was continued. Mrs. Caroline B. Buell was re-elected corresponding secretary; Mrs. Mary A. Woodbridge, recording secretary; Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, assistant recording secretary, and Miss Esther Pugh, treasurer. Miss Willard announced that there remained due her from the sale of her book, "Glimpses of Fifty Years," a balance of $2,900, which sum she hereby donated to the society. Amid great confusion Miss Pugh moved that the convention should not accept the money which Miss Willard had earned by her own hard work, but the president refused to put the motion, and promptly ruled Miss Pugh out of order, when the latter attempted to put it herself. Miss Willard's gift is one of the largest ever tendered the W. C. T. U. The remainder of the afternoon session was devoted to speech making and the reading of reports.

## TORN TO PIECES.

**Three Men Instantly Killed by the Explosion of Flash Powder.**

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12.—Three men were killed by a terrific explosion in Wylie & Wallace's chemical works, 134 North Seventh street, yesterday afternoon. At 3:45 o'clock the noise of explosion startled the passers-by and then every pane of glass in the lower stories of the building blew out in splinters. A gush of flame followed almost in the instant, and the factory seemed to be enveloped in flames. When the explosion occurred the three men were knocked down as though with one shot. Fourteen girls, who were employed in the upper floors, were rescued. One of them was badly cut by flying glass, and Joseph Brown, a clerk in the office, was cut about the head and face. As each body was found the firemen loaded them on stretchers and had them sent to the morgue in patrol wagons.

The substance that exploded was flash powder, which had been standing in a large bottle on a shelf for a long time. Mr. Wylie concluded to get rid of the dangerous stuff and was pouring it out into a sink when the explosion occurred. Charles Rhinedollar and Rudolph Lippmann were helping him by playing a hose on the powder. Just what caused the explosion is not known, but it is supposed that the powder, being old, stuck fast, and that Mr. Wylie knocked the bottle against the sink to start it.

The names of the killed are Joseph Wylie, Fudolph, an employe, and —— Kenrard. The three men were torn to pieces. William Kidd the engineer, and Thomas Hastman, the bookkeeper, were slightly injured. Mr. Wylie leaves a large family. Rhinedollar was a chemist and unmarried.

#### Inhuman Brothers-in-Law.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., Nov. 12.—Charles Bolton and William Kerr, brothers-in-law, living at South Downs, have quarreled for some time about a mortgage on a team of mules, the property of Kerr. Last evening they met, drew large clasp knives and fought a duel without seconds or witnesses. Bolton was the victor, cutting and slashing Kerr so frightfully about the abdomen that the latter's entrails fell out upon the road. No hope exists for Kerr's recovery.

#### A Steamer Burned.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 12.—Yesterday the passenger steamer J. H. Libby, from Whatcom, Puget Sound, was totally destroyed by fire in the straits. Fifteen passengers were on board at the time. The Libby was laden with 500 barrels of lime, which got wet and ignited. While crossing the straits a strong wind came up and several heavy seas were shipped. An accident to the rudder left the ship helpless. The passengers were compelled to take to two rafts. The schooner Jean finally took all from the rafts.

#### Found Dead With His Feet Cut Off.

BUFFALO, Nov. 12.—Joseph Guion, aged 50 years, was found drowned in Buffalo creek yesterday morning. Both feet were cut off and his neck and left arm were broken. He came here from Milwaukee and was employed as a grain scooper. It is supposed he was struck by a propeller wheel after falling into the water.

#### An Offer from a Railroad Company.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—The Broadway Railroad company, from which the city now receives about $70,000 per annum in rental, has offered to guarantee that the payments on this account shall not be less than $150,000 per annum if the city allows it to use the cable system instead of horses as motive power.

#### Advices from Samoa.

BERLIN, Nov. 12.—Advices have been received from Samoa to the effect that the Germans have withdrawn their support from Tamasese. The report that fighting has taken place at Sawaii between the followers of Mataafa and Tamasese is denied.

#### Stanley to Reach Zanzibar in January.

ZANZIBAR, Nov. 12.—Mr. Portal, British agent here, has received a letter from Stanley, wherein the explorer states that he hopes to reach Zanzibar about the middle of January.

## A BUZZ OF EXCITEMENT.

### THE CLOTHES AND INSTRUMENTS OF DR. CRONIN PRODUCED IN COURT.

**The Tinsmith Testifies to Soldering a Box for Burke—Michael Walsh, a Gas Fitter and a Room-Mate of Burke's, Proves a Very Recalcitrant Witness. Mrs. Conklin Identifies the Clothes and Instruments and is Not Cross-Examined.**

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Miss Martha A. Johnson, a private secretary to Dr. Belfield, the microscopist, who, as an expert, testified in the Cronin case on Saturday, was the first witness Monday morning. She testified that the specimens of blood and hair from the Cronin cottage, delivered to her by Police Captain Schaack, were by her turned over to Dr. Belfield.

When Henry Buckholz, on behalf of the state, was called, Mr. Donahue, of the defense, said: "I object to this witness testifying on the ground that we have received no notice of his testifying until this morning."

The court allowed the witness to testify. The defense took an objection. The witness said John Kunze came to board with him in April, under the name of John Kaiser.

#### Burke's Other Name.

Charles Herchmer, a tailor, who keeps a shop near Buckholz's saloon, was then called. His testimony corroborated that of Buckholz, that Kunze boarded there some time, and was known as John Kaiser.

John P. Dunne, a plumber at 907 Lincoln avenue, said he was in Cameron's saloon one night in April, when Kunze and Coughlin entered. Dunne had previously known Kunze, and was introduced by the latter to Coughlin, who referred to Kunze as his friend. The three drank together and Dunne went away. The cross-examination was brief and nothing new was brought out.

Frank O. Washburne, a saloon keeper at 1330 Wellington avenue, saw Kunze and O'Sullivan at his saloon some time in March. They were driving a brown horse attached to a buggy, which Kunze said he had bought from O'Sullivan. Witness rode home from his saloon with the two men.

Joseph Petowski, a laborer, testified that he boarded at Buckholz's with Kunze and that the latter gave his name as Kaiser. Kaiser talked frequently of Lakeview and invited witness to go thither with him. Witness said Kaiser was away from his room all night one night in May. Petowski was not cross-examined.

#### Burke and His Box.

Gus Klahre, the tinsmith, testified that one Monday morning in the early part of May Martin Burke and an expressman came to his father's tin shop, on North Clark street. Burke had the galvanized-iron box and wanted a top soldered on it. Witness spoke about the Cronin case, and Burke said he was a British spy and ought to be killed. Witness then told of his attempt to raise the lid of the box and Burke prevented him. Witness fixed the box and it was taken away by the expressman. Burke's face flushed while Klahre was giving his testimony. Witness said he next saw Burke in jail.

On cross-examination Klahre said it was May 6 when Burke brought the box to be soldered. He remembered it because that day the papers said something about the doctor being a spy. Witness described the expressman and then gave a detailed representation of every stage of the process of soldering the box. Witness had stated that he gave the first information of the box-soldering to Capt. Schuettler, and on redirect-examination said that Capt. Schuettler sent for him to see about some boxes he had made for Sullivan.

#### A Recalcitrant Witness.

Michael Walsh, a gas fitter, was next called. Walsh and Burke roomed together in Joliet, a short distance from this city, from May 9 to May 18, and it was attempted to prove by the witness that Burke, during his stay there, was comparatively poor, if not in needy circumstances, while a week or so later the suspect was found in Winnipeg with money in his pocket, a ticket bought for Europe and able counsel to defend him in the subsequent extradition proceedings. The effort proved so unavailing, however, and the witness so recalcitrant that Mr. Forrest did not care to cross-examine even to the extent of a single question.

Joseph O'Byrne, senior guardian of Camp 263, was recalled and testified that on the Tuesday subsequent to Dr. Cronin's disappearance Beggs, in conversation with the witness, Maurice Morris and Dennis Ward, said in reply to a suggestion made by Morris that the doctor was in all likelihood dead: "You don't know what you are talking about. You are not in the 'inner circle' we are." The witness previous to that time had never heard of an "inner circle" in the Clan-na-Gael.

#### O'Sullivan's Doctor Bill.

Dr. John F. Williams was called to cast suspicion upon O'Sullivan's mysterious contract with Dr. Cronin. He testified that he had been O'Sullivan's physician for a period of two or three years and during that time the ice man's bill had not amounted to over $5 a year.

Maurice Morris was recalled and corroborated the testimony given by O'Byrne in regard to the "inner circle" conversation held with Beggs.

#### Cronin's Clothes in Court.

Mike Gilbert, a sewer cleaner, testified to finding Cronin's effects last Friday and then the clothes and instruments of the murdered physician were brought into the court room. There was a buzz of excitement from the spectators' benches as the tell-tale relics were lugged in, and the clerk was compelled to wield his gavel vigorously to induce the crowd, which had risen to catch a glimpse of them, as they were exposed to the view of the jury, to sit down. The prisoners, save Beggs, who scarcely looked at them, evinced as much curiosity as the spectators.

Chief of Police Hubbard read the card and several prescriptions of the doctor's found in the pocket-book, which bore the doctor's name. Corroborative evidence was given by Michael Reese, Capt. Schuettler, Lieuts. Koch and Farley. The clothes were held up for the inspection of the jury. Then Mrs. Conklin took the stand and identified each piece of clothing and each instrument as having been worn and carried by the doctor when he left his home on his fatal ride. She recollected each article perfectly, and the truth of her testimony was so self-evident that the defense waived cross-examination. Court then adjourned.

#### The Brotherhood in Boston.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The new players baseball club of this city held a meeting yesterday forenoon, all the stockholders being present. The club will be incorporated. Grounds on Huntington avenue will be secured for the coming season. The names of several gentlemen were mentioned as being anxious to secure stock in the club and an increase in the capital stock is probable.

Eupepsy.

This is what you ought to have, in fact you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at Baltzly's Drug store. 4

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.—Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Pennyroyal. Successfully used monthly. Safe, Effectual, Pleasant. [illegible] by mail, or druggists. Sealed particulars 2 stamps. Ladies address POND LILY COMPANY, 131 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.

For sale in Massillon by Z. T. Baltzly, Druggist

### C., L. & W. Railroad,

In effect February 3, 1889.

| Accom. | No. 5. | No. 3 | No. 1. | | Accom. | No. | No. 4. | No. |
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| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 10 21 | Justus | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 10 28 | Beach City | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Canal Dover | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 11 02 | New Philadelphia | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 11 25 | Uhrichsville | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 12 11 | Freeport | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 12 21 | Butler | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 12 47 | Flushing | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Barton | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2 05 | Bridgeport | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

* Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily (Sundays excepted)

**CONNECTIONS.**

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

At Lorain with N. Y. C., & St. L. R'y for Fostoria, Ft. Wayne, Chicago and all points West.

At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West and Northwest.

At Grafton with C. C. C. & I. R'y, for Crestline, Indianapolis, St. Louis and all points West and Southwest.

At Sterling with N. Y. P. & O. R. R. for Ashland, Wadsworth, Akron, Mansfield and intermediate points,

At Warwick with C. A. & C. R. for Akron, Orrville, Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton Wooster, Pittsburg, etc. Also with Wheeling & Lake Erie R'y for points on that road.

At Justus, with Cleveland & Canton R'y points on that road.

At Canal Dover with C. & M. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg, etc.

At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocton, Zanesville, Newark, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis.

At Barton, with St. Clairville & Northern R R for St. Clairville, O.

At Bridgeport, with C. & P. R'y, for Bellaire Pittsburg, etc.

At Wheeling, with Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Washington, Baltimore, etc. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager

### Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

*CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.*

In effect June 9, 1889.

| GOING SOUTH | No. 5. | No. 7. | No. 9 * | No. 13* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| Toledo ......Lv | 7 45 | 1 00 | 4 35 | 7 45 |
| Oak Harbor......Ar | 8 41 | 1 55 | 5 28 | 10 00 |
| Fremont | 9 06 | 2 20 | 5 53 | |
| Clyde | 9 22 | 2 35 | 6 10 | No. 1.* |
| Bellevue | 9 37 | 2 50 | 6 25 | |
| Monroeville......Lv | 9 53 | 3 05 | 6 42 | am 2 05 |
| Norwalk | 10 10 | 3 22 | 6 55 | [illegible] |
| Wellington | 11 00 | 4 10 | 7 42 | 2 55 |
| Creston......Ar | 11 53 | 5 08 | 8 30 | 3 42 |
| Orrville......Ar | pm12 20 | 5 35 | 8 58 | [illegible] |
| " ......Lv | 12 40 | 6 00 | am6 20 | 6 20 |
| Massillon | 1 20 | 6 40 | 7 00 | 7 00 |
| Navarre | 1 35 | 6 56 | 7 14 | [illegible] |
| Valley Junction | 2 05 | 7 35 | 7 45 | 8 00 |
| New Cumberland | 2 28 | 7 58 | 9 10 | [illegible] |
| Sherrodsville | 2 45 | 8 00 | 8 40 | [illegible] |
| Leesville | 2 48 | 8 13 | 9 40 | |
| Bowerstown | 2 58 | [illegible] | 9 10 | 9 10 |
| Canal Dover | 2 50 | | ........ | ........ |
| New Comerstown | 3 38 | | ........ | ........ |
| Cambridge | 4 24 | | ........ | ........ |
| Macksburg | 6 09 | | ........ | ........ |
| Marietta......Ar | 7 05 | | ........ | ........ |

| GOING NORTH AND WEST. | No. 6. | No. 8. | No. 4. | No. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | A. M. | P. M. | A. M. | A. M. |
| Marietta ......Lv | 6 45 | [illegible] | ........ | |
| Macksburg | 7 15 | [illegible] | | |
| Cambridge | 9 57 | 3 00 | | |
| New Comerstown | 10 00 | 4 00 | | |
| Canal Dover | 10 55 | 4 40 | | |
| Bowerstown | 10 50 | 3 50 | 6 15 | ........ |
| Leesville | 11 32 | [illegible] | 6 02 | ........ |
| Sherrodsville | 11 05 | 4 05 | 6 30 | ........ |
| New Cumberland | 11 52 | 4 25 | 6 22 | ........ |
| Valley Junction | pm12 15 | 4 35 | 6 55 | ........ |
| Navarre | 12 50 | 5 10 | 7 55 | ........ |
| Massillon | 1 13 | 5 25 | 8 20 | ........ |
| Orrville ......Ar | 1 50 | 6 00 | 9 15 | ........ |
| Orrville......Lv | 1 55 | *6 35 | 9 30 | No. 10 |
| Creston......Lv | 2 30 | 7 03 | 10 10 | |
| Wellington | 3 18 | 7 42 | 10 55 | A. M. |
| Norwalk | 4 05 | 8 30 | 11 40 | 2 30 |
| Monroeville | 4 18 | 8 40 | 11 50 | 3 40 |
| Clyde | 4 52 | 9 38 | pm12 15 | 5 05 |
| Fremont | 5 08 | 9 55 | 12 35 | 8 25 |
| Toledo ......Ar | 6 30 | *10 55 | 1 55 | 9 40 |

Train No. 5 runs to Monroeville only, but shows time of L. S. & M. S. R'y. No. 9 between Monroeville and Toledo, for accommodation of passengers. Train No. 8 leaves Toledo 7:45 p. m. carries passengers from Toledo only to points west of Kingsway. This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerston, connecting with the Pennsylvania system for all points East.

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.
Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta.
" " and Powerston.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburg.
" Chicago, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.

JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Ag't.
M. D. WOODFORD, Manager.

*Massillon Independent.*

[WEEKLY ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]
[DAILY ESTABLISHED IN 1888.]
PUBLISHED BY:
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
Independent Building,
No. 20 E. Main Street,
MASSILLON - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

| | |
|---|---|
| One Year | $5 00 |
| Six Months | 2 50 |
| Three Months | 1 25 |

WEEKLY.

| | |
|---|---|
| One Year | $1.00 |
| Six Months | 75 |
| Three Months | 50 |

The Independent's Telephone No. is 43.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1889.

The Republican party as a whole sincerely hopes that Russell Harrison will not be made a Montana senator.

Do the men who get up cruel transparencies involving poor George Topp realize that he has been driven again to the insane asylum by the persecution of this campaign? Topp is no longer an issue and this is the fact.

Registration has cost thus far, at Youngstown, $2,692.50. In view of the exaggerated ante-election estimates of the expense, this sum is not extravagant. No sum could be extravagant that prevented frauds on the ballot.

The grind organ and the little German band are deprived by law of their inalienable right to make music for the masses on the streets of New York. The authors of such legislation ought to get out and bump their heads and go a little of the poetry of life in their crabbed souls.

The Australian ballot system, or some eclectic system embodying its best features, is coming, and coming sure. It is one of those reforms for which the minds of the people are prepared, and it is coming in such a way that it will be accepted in a non-partisan spirit, as a non-partisan measure, and so it should be.

Wooster Democrats are in favor of John McSweeney for senator. One lonesome man speaks up in a meeting for J. R. McLean. McSweeney, Harter, Kline and Neal figure conspicuously in the orramental ante-caucus work, but B'rer McLean and B'rer Brice seem to hold all the trump cards.

Charles W. Baker, of Cencinnati, has just been to New York. He says that John R. McLean can be senator if he'll only say the word. The Ohio legislator-elect seems to be cutting a pretty small figure in the contest. In fact it seems to be all cut and dried, and the only question is whether McLean or Brice will ask for the honor.

It is hinted that the powers-elect that be, will be called upon to elevate Citizen John McBride to the mine inspectorship. In the absence of Mr. McBride his own feelings on the subject cannot be ascertained. He has plenty of friends here, however, who think that Mr. Campbell cannot do too much for him. As for some months the local politicians have been figuring upon him as a candidate for mayor of Massillon next spring, his removal to another field would disorganize the present slate. Perhaps, after all, the arrangements of Mr. McBride's friends may be entirely gratuitous. He may prefer the presidency of the National Progressive Union, a position of power and influence.

Political expediency has before caused the Democratic party to redistrict the state of Ohio and it may again. The purpose of re-districting is generally supposed to be to gain more representation, and the scheme of so planning districts as to hopelessly cut off this man and that, is a decidedly new one. It is difficult to believe that any political party would lend itself to an effort to retire eminent men of opposite belief, in fact it is a popular theory that the advancement of the best men of all parties is to be desired. But John E. Monnot, who seems ambitious to brand himself a mere demagogue, does not propose to sleep o' nights until he has executed his malicious plan of gerrymandering Major McKinley out of congress, only because he is Major McKinley. It is probable, however, that when he gets down to Columbus, he will find himself handicapped by Mr. Howells and Mr. Dresbach, both of whom are better equipped for legislative work than the blatant young individual from Canton.

Before the next congress assembles THE INDEPENDENT desires to protest against the perpetuation of an injustice. Reference is made to the manner in which the government appropriates money for the erection of federal buildings. It is manifestly unfair for a congressman, taking advantage of his position, to secure a building for some favored city which he represents, and the only equitable manner of providing for such objects is to pass a general bill authorizing the erection of buildings in all cities. where the postal receipts reach a required amount per annum, the value of the building to be proportioned to the annual receipts In this way the free delivery service is established, and no complaints are made,

## BALLOT REFORM.

The Boston Journal has this to say of the workings of the Australian system in that state:

It is safe to say that this system has come to stay. If politicians of either party who are incommoded by some features of the new method have imagined that they could invent a pretext for a successful assault upon it, they may as well abondon the idea. The people will be impatient with any such enterprises after yesterday's experiment. The system may be improved—perhaps by fixing a limit to the number of voters in a precinct—but it will neither be surrendered nor subjected to hostile amendments. Wherever it was tried yesterday under favorable conditions—that is to say, in precincts of reasonable size—it worked with almost ideal ease and accuracy.

This result will give a great impulse to the ballot reform movement in other states. The experiment in Montanna was made in a sparsely settled state, and with provisions allowing the promiscuous participation of illiterate voters. The experiment in Connecticut was with a kind of half-way law, which provided the voting compartments, but not the official ballot. The test is this state was made with all the essential features of the Australian system, and the voters of the other states of the Union—certainly in the North—will not rest until they have a system substantially like ours. Parties or legislatures or governors who persistently oppose themselves to this reform will go down before it.

## COLONEL POPE ON ROADS.

Col. Albert A. Pope, the head of the greatest bicycle manufacturing firm in this country, recently delivered an address before the Carriage Builders' National Association at Syracuse. In the course of eminently sensible remarks on "Highway Improvement," he made these suggestions:

In Pennsylvania a general tax levy of seven and one-half mills has been ordered by legislature, for road improvements. The forces working to bring about such results as this are powerful, and increasing every day.

The high point to be aimed at is the recognition of the importance of the whole situation by the national government, and the establishment by congress of a national system.

A commissioner of highways might be provided for, in the agricultural department, with a corps of consulting engineers, and suitable appropriations made, for the prosecution of a general supervising work.

Under the charge of this commission, full systems of maps should be prepared, based largely perhaps upon the working of the state and county boards, showing more or less completely, as circumstances would permit, the highways of the country.

For co-operation with this central bureau and the prosecution of the work in the most thorough and practical way, each state should have its highway commissioner, charged with the highest interests of the state in the way of maintaining its system of roads under the general public welfare. Then the best practical results could probably be attained by the division of the state into highway districts, consisting of counties, or perhaps townships, each of which should have its overseer in full charge of the opening and construction of new roads in his district and the proper maintenance of all, responsible for the expenditure of the regular appropriations for these purposes. These districts could then be divided into smaller ones under sub-overseers.

### Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured, I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. D., 181 Pearl street, New York.

# WORN OUT.

## LOUIS SCHAEFER, OF CANTON, SLEEPS INTO ETERNITY,

### After Making His Will and Saying Farewell—Terrible Storms Raging in the West—The Iowa Legislature.

CANTON, Nov. 12.—Louis Schaefer died at his home Tuesday, at 9:50, at the age of 74 years. Mr. Schaefer was about his business as active as ever, one week ago, but on Wednesday took to his bed and did not leave it. Nervous prostration and liver trouble are said to have caused death, which really resulted from a general collapse after an unusually active and busy life. He was conscious up to last evening, when Dr. Phillips told him that he could last but a few hours. He resignedly accepted the inevitable, dictated his will with all his old time intelligence, bade his family farewell, and soon after became unconscious, peacefully passing away that morning.

Mr. Schaefer was the proprietor of Schaefer's opera house, and considerable other property, which will go to his second wife, and his children, Louis Schaefer, jr., and Mrs. W. R. Day. In his death Canton loses one of its most energetic and ambitious citizens, whose untiring industry brought about many industries of which this city boasts, chief among them the great Dueber works.

Mr. Schaefer was in many respects a most remarkable man. His keen wit, his liberal religious views, were familiar to every citizen of Canton. He was a native of France, and located in Stark county in 1830.

### Terrible Western Weather.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—Dispatches this morning show that a terrible blizzard is raging from Sioux City, Ia., to Texas, from Kansas City to Denver, and west. The railroads are all blockaded, and there will be a heavy loss of live stock. It is now becoming intensely cold. Additional reports from New Mexico increase the loss of life caused by last week's storm.

### Republican On Joint Ballot.

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

DES MOINES, IOWA, Nov. 12.—Legislature stands by the official count: House a tie; Senate, six Republican majority. All Republicans feel much relieved, as this insures Senator Allison's return.

### The Doctors Are Here.

Services first three months free of charge. Three eminent English and German doctors have arrived in Canton and permanently located at their residence, Huntington Place, No. 14 North Cleveland avenue. All who visit the doctors before November 22 will receive services for the first three months free of charge. All diseases and deformities are treated, but in no instance will an incurable case be accepted for treatment. If your disease is incurable they will frankly tell you so, also caution you against spending more money for useless treatment. Remember dates and go early, as their offices are crowded from morning till night.

Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.

Their German Catarrh Treatment does not fail. 162d-tw w-1t.

An honest Swede tells his story in plain but unmistakable language for the benefit of the public. "One of my children took a severe cold and got the croup, I gave her a teaspoonful of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, and in five minutes later I gave her more. By this time she had to cough up the gathering in her throat. Then she went to sleep and slept good for fifteen minutes. Then she got up and vomited; then she went back to bed and slept good for the remainder of the night. She got the croup the second night and I gave the same remedy with the same good results. I write this because I thought there might be some one in the same need and not know the true merits of this wonderful medicine." Charles A. Thompseen, Des Moines, Ia. 50 cent bottles for sale by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists

Prevention of disease is both rational and scientific. If one knows the causes of most diseases, and can remove that cause, the disease must disappear. Prof. Wm H. Thompson of the University of the City of New York, says: "More adults are carried off in this country by chronic kidney disease than by any other one malady except consumption." The majority per cent of all diseases are caused by unsuspected kidney poisoned blood. The late Dr. Dio Lewis in speaking of Warner's Safe Cure said over his signature: "If I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble, I would use Warner's Safe Cure."

R. A. Gunn, M. D., dean and professor of surgery of the United States Medical College, said: "I am willing to acknowledge and commend thus frankly the value of Warner's Safe Cure." The late Dr. Dio Lewis, writing to the proprietor of Warner's Safe Cure, said over his own signature: "If I found myself the victim of serious kidney trouble I would use Warner's Safe Cure."

For lame back there is nothing better than to saturate a flannel cloth with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind it on the affected parts. Try it and you will be surprised at the prompt relief it affords. The same treatment will cure rheumatism. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister.

### Farm for Sale.

A farm for sale containing 160 acres, three running springs at the house, good buildings, good timber, good orchard, and situated between Mt. Eaton and Winesburg, Holmes county, O. The reason for selling is the heirs want to divide up. Inquire of Job Brookens.

Many old soldiers, who contracted chronic diarrhœa while in the service, have since been perfectly cured of it by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. For sale by Morganthaler & Heister, druggists.

# TAXES FOR 1889.

## Notice to the Tax Payers of Stark County.

In pursuance of law, I hereby notify the tax payers of Stark County that the rates of taxation for the year 1889 are correctly stated in the following tables, showing the amount of tax levied on each dollar valuation of taxable property, as charged upon the Tax Duplicate of said county for the year 1889:

| TOWNSHIPS | STATE | | COUNTY | | ROAD | | TOWNS'P | | SCHOOL | | SUNDRY SPECIAL | | POOR | | DEC. RATE. | | JUNE RATE. | | TOTAL. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mills | 10ths. | Mills | 10ths. | Mills | 10ths. | Mills | 10ths. | Mills | 10ths. | Mills | 10ths. | Mills | 10ths. | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths |
| Paris | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 8 | .... | 4 | 2 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 4 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 8 |
| Washington | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 5 | .... | 5 | 2 | 0 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 4 | 9⅓ | 4 | 4½ | 9 | 4 |
| Lexington | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 0 | .... | 4 | 3 | 6 | .... | 3 | .... | 1 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 11 | 8 |
| Marlboro | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 5 | .... | 5 | 2 | 3 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 5 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 9 | 9 |
| Nimishillen | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 7 | .... | 0 | 2 | 0 | .... | 6 | .... | .... | 5 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 7 |
| Osnaburg | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 6 | .... | 8 | 2 | 8 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | 5 | 4⅓ | 4 | 8½ | 10 | 8 |
| Sandy | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 5 | .... | 3 | 1 | 9 | .... | 4 | .... | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 7 |
| Pike | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 8 | .... | 6 | 3 | 0 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 8 |
| Canton | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 5 | .... | 1 | 2 | 9 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 5 | 2½ | 4 | 7⅙ | 10 | 0 |
| Plain | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 0 | .... | 3 | 2 | 0 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 5 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Lake | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 7 | .... | 4 | 2 | 0 | .... | 0 | .... | .... | 5 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 5 |
| Jackson | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 5 | .... | 3 | 3 | 1 | .... | 7 | .... | .... | 5 | 7½ | 5 | 2½ | 11 | 0 |
| Perry | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 0 | .... | 8 | 4 | 2 | .... | 0 | .... | 6 | 7 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Bethlehem | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 5 | .... | 3 | 2 | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 7 |
| Sugarcreek | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 5 | .... | 3 | 4 | 0 | .... | 7 | .... | .... | 6 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 11 | 9 |
| Tuscarawas | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | .... | 6 | .... | 3 | 4 | 6 | .... | 6 | .... | .... | 6 | 5½ | 5 | 9¼ | 12 | 5 |
| Lawrence | 2 | 7 | 3 | 7 | | 8 | .... | 6 | 3 | 8 | .... | 0 | .... | .... | 6 | [illegible] | 5 | 4 | 11 | 6 |

| Corporation & Special School | State and Co. | | ROAD. | | Township | | Corporation | | SCHOOL | | POOR | | DEC. RATE | | JUNE RATE | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths | Mills | 10ths |
| Canton | 6 | 4 | ... | .... | .... | 2 | 12 | 0 | 8 | 0 | .... | .... | 13 | 3 | 13 | 3 | 26 | 6 |
| Massillon | 6 | 4 | ... | .... | 1 | 4 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 0 | .... | .... | 12 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 25 | 2 |
| Alliance | 6 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | .... | .... | 13 | 4⅓ | 13 | 4½ | 26 | 9 |
| Minerva | 6 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 10 | 0 | 5 | 5 | .... | .... | 11 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 23 | 4 |
| Mt. Union, Washington tp. | 6 | 4 | .... | ... | ...... | 5 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 0 | .... | .... | 11 | 4½ | 11 | 4½ | 22 | 9 |
| Mt. Union, Lexington tp. | 6 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 9 | 0 | 7 | 0 | .... | .... | 11 | 4½ | 11 | 4½ | 22 | 9 |
| Limaville | 6 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 5 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 6 | .... | .... | 7 | 7½ | 7 | 7½ | 15 | 5 |
| Louisville | 6 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | .... | .... | 4 | 8½ | 4 | 8½ | 9 | 7 |
| Osnaburg | 6 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 5 | .... | .... | 5 | 8½ | 5 | 8½ | 11 | 7 |
| Waynesburgh | 6 | 4 | .... | 5 | .... | 9 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | .... | .... | 6 | 6½ | 6 | 1½ | 12 | 8 |
| Navarre | 6 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 6 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 | .... | .... | 8 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 17 | 0 |
| Canal Fulton | 6 | 4 | .. | .... | .... | 6 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | .... | .... | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Hostetter | 6 | 4 | .... | 3 | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 4 | 0 | .... | .... | 5 | 7½ | 5 | 1½ | 11 | 2 |
| New Franklin | 6 | 4 | .... | 3 | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 6 | 0 | .... | .... | 6 | 7½ | 6 | 1½ | 13 | 2 |
| Marlboro | 6 | 4 | .... | 5 | .... | 7 | .... | .... | 10 | 0 | .... | .... | 9 | 1½ | 8 | 5½ | 17 | 6 |
| Magnolia | 6 | 4 | .... | 5 | .... | 9 | 0 | 5 | 2 | 0 | .... | .... | 5 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 3 |
| Uniontown | 6 | 4 | .... | 7 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | 3 | 5 | .... | .... | 5 | 3¼ | 5 | ½ | 11 | 0 |
| Greentown | 6 | 4 | .... | 7 | .... | 4 | .... | .... | 2 | 5 | .... | .... | 5 | 5½ | 4 | 6½ | 10 | 0 |
| Wilmot | 6 | 4 | .... | 5 | 1 | 0 | .... | .... | 2 | 5 | .... | .... | 5 | 4½ | 4 | 9½ | 10 | 4 |
| New Berlin | 6 | 4 | 1 | 0 | .... | 6 | .... | .... | 11 | 0 | .... | .... | 10 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 19 | 0 |
| Clinton | 6 | 4 | .... | 8 | .... | 6 | .... | .... | 4 | 0 | .... | .... | 6 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 11 | 8 |
| Beach City | 6 | 4 | .... | 5 | 1 | 0 | ... | .... | 6 | 0 | .... | .... | 7 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 9 |
| Mapleton | 6 | 4 | ...... | 6 | ...... | 5 | ...... | ...... | 1 | 5 | ...... | ...... | 4 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 0 |

### STATE RATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sinking Fund | 0.3 |
| General Revenue | 1.4 |
| State Common School | 1.0 |
| | 2.7 |

### COUNTY RATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| County | 1.6 |
| Bridge | 1.1 |
| Children's Home | 0.2 |
| Poor | 0.1 |
| Soldiers Relief | 0.3 |
| Indebtedness | 0.3 |
| Ditch | 0.1 |
| | 3.7 |

The Treasurer's Office will be open between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. from the 1st day of October to the 20th day of December, 1889, and from the 1st day of April to the 20th day of June, 1890, for the purpose of receiving the taxes charged upon the Tax Duplicate for the year 1889.

The law declares that "each person charged with taxes on the Tax Duplicate in the hands of a County Treasurer may pay the full amount of such taxes on or before the 20th day of December, or one-half thereof on or before the 20th day of December, and the remaining half thereof on or before the 20th day of June next ensuing; but all road taxes shall be paid prior to the 20th day of December.

The time being limited by law when the Treasurer and Auditor must make their settlements, and the Treasurer pay over the money to the proper authorities, the taxpayers are hereby notified that the Delinquent List will be made up immediately after the 20th of December, and the taxes collected according to the following section of the Revised Statutes:

"SECTION 1094. When one half of the taxes as aforesaid charged against any entry on a Tax Duplicate in the hands of a county Treasurer, is not paid on or before the 20th day of December next after the same has been so charged, or when the remainder of such taxes is not paid on or before the 20th day of June next thereafter, the county Treasurer shall proceed to collect the same by distress or otherwise, together with the penalty of five per centum on the amount of taxes so delinquent; and in all cases where such half of any taxes, other than on real estate, has not been paid on the 20th day of December, the whole amount of taxes, other than on real estate for the current year so charged, shall be due and delinquent, and shall be collected in the manner and with the penalty provided in this section."

When you ask by letter or postal card for the amount of your taxes, designate your property clearly. State in whose name, in what Township and Section, and number of acres. In what Town, Number of Lot, and in whose Addition. Send stamp for reply.

Send money by Certificate of Deposit, Postoffice Money Order, Registered Letter or Express. All checks taken at sender's risk.

While every effort will be made to accommodate all parties paying taxes, tax payers are urgently requested to call early and pay their taxes and thus save themselves, as well as the Treasurer, a great deal of time and trouble, and prevent the disagreeable rush at the close of the season.

**HIRAM DOLL**, Treasurer of Stark County Ohio.

Treasurer's Office, Canton Stark County, Ohio, October 1, 1889.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo,
Lucas County, S. S.

Frank J. Cheney makes an oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and state aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of $100 for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. Frank J. Cheney.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. Gleason,
[SEAL] Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

☞Sold by druggists, 75c.

### Advice to Mothers

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic, By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

### One Fact

Is worth a column of rhetoric, said an American statesman. It is a fact, established by the testimony of thousands of people, that Hood's Sarsaparilla does cure scrofula, salt rheum, and other diseases or affections arising from impure state or low condition of the blood. It also overcomes that tired feeling, creates a good appetite, and gives strength to every part of the system. Try it.

### A Sensible Man

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. It is curing more cases of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis croup and all throat and lung troubles than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a sample bottle free to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Large bottles 50c and $1.

### A Great Surprise

Is in store for all who use Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the great guaranteed remedy. Would you believe that it is sold on its merits and that any druggist is authorised by the proprietor of this wonderful remedy to give you a sample bottle free? It never fails to cure acute or chronic coughs Large bottles 50c. and $. At all dttggists.

### An Invariable Sign.

Swelling of the ankles and feet when not due to rheumatism, Prof. DeCosta says, is always caused by a weak or diseased heart. so is shortness of breath, pain or uneasiness when lying on the left side, smothering spells. The only cure is Dr. Miles' New Cure. Sold at Z. Baltzly's.

### A Scrap of Paper Saves Her Life

It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For other particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial Bottles of this wonderful Discovery Free at Baltzly's drugstore. 4

The reason Rinehart's Worm Lozenges never fail is because they destroy the worm nest. R. T. Baltzly.

## FOR RENT.

One double frame dwelling house situated on South East Street. Possession given at once.

## FOR SALE.

One frame dwelling, five rooms, good cellar.

One frame dwelling, 7 rooms, good cellar Both on West Tremont street.

One vacant lot. All cheap.

—CALL AT—

J. E. JOHNS' Insurance Agency, No. 9 N. Erie St.

CHAMBERLAIN'S

Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed 25 and 50 cent boxes for sale by

For sale by Morganthaler & Hiester.

MASON & HAMLIN

ORGAN AND PIANO CO.

BOSTON, NEW YORK, CHICAGO.

| | |
|---|---|
| NEW MODEL ORGAN STYLE 2244. | Contains a five octave, Nine Stop Action, furnished in a large and handsome case of solid black walnut. Price $99 cash; also sold on the Easy Hire system at $12.37 per quarter for ten quarters, when organ becomes property of person hiring |
| MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS. | The Mason & Hamlin "Stringer," invented and patented by Mason & Hamlin in 1882, is used in the Mason & Hamlin pianos exclusively. Remarkable refinement of tone and phenomenal capacity to stand in tune characterize these instruments. |

POPULAR STYLES ORGANS at $22, $32.50, $60, 78, 96, and Up.

*Organs and Pianos sold for Cash, Easy Payments and Rented.*

PASTOR KOENIG'S TRADE MARK NERVE TONIC

OVER-WORK.

*Office of the High Court of Illinois Catholic Order Forresters, 126 and 128 Washington Street.*

CHICAGO, Oct. 11th, 1887.

REV. E. KOENIG: *Dear Sir:*—I deem it a duty I owe you to certify to the good effect the taking of your medicine had on my health. I was troubled with nervousness brought on by overwork. Your Nerve Tonic almost immediately stopped that peculiar tremor that I presume, is evidence of nervousness. I am now well. My head troubled me, could not sleep, head hot, dreams of accidents, etc. One spoonful of your medicine removed the cause of my dreams; have not had them since; took seven or eight bottles of your medicine. Keep some in my house; always take some occasionally; would not be without it; have recommended it to my friends. If I am not mistaken your medicine will prove a great blessing to this over-worked nation. Yours truly,

JNO. F. SCANLAN,
H. C. R.

A similar experience was made by Mr. John Beatty, Corner Carroll Avenue and Lincoln Street, Chicago.

Our Pamphlet for sufferers of nervous diseases will be sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge from us

This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the past ten years, and is now prepared under his direction by the

KOENIG MEDICINE CO.,
50 West Madison, cor. Clinton St., CHICAGO, ILL.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Price $1 per Bottle. 6 Bottles for $5.
For Sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

SPANGLER & CO.,

HATTERS

—AND—

HABERDASHERS,

Are making extra efforts for the early purchasers of

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES.

It would be impossible to attempt to describe the style, finish and appearance of the goods embraced in our line. Suffice it to say that the display we are now making far surpasses in variety, quality and price any we have heretofore made.

REMEMBER THIS:

We dont make a specialty of cheap goods. Don't make a specialty of fine goods. But we have a complete line from the cheapest to the finest. We mean business. We want you to take a look if nothing else.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE® NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

## LOCAL HAPPENINGS

### Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Justice-elect Paul has rented an office in the opera house.

City Clerk Loeffler opened the quail season Monday, bagging twenty-two

Sheriff-elect Krider has already thirty-three applications for positions as deputies.

The fast express No. 9, on the Ft. Wayne road, due here at 11:08, no longer stops at Wooster.

☛The man who does not find advertising profitable generally finds business unprofitable.—N. C. Fowler, jr.

Local freight trains on the Ft. Wayne road now carry passengers between Massillon and Alliance only.

The Rudolph homestead, on East Main street, will be sold by the sheriff, in partition, on the premises next Saturday.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will give a calendar fair and supper at the chapel on Thursday evening, December 5.

The passenger receipts of the Ft. Wayne station were larger in the month of October than in any preceding month in the history of the Company.

Misses Julia and Anna Moffitt, Mary McDonald and Bert Mason, of Louisville, O., and ten of their friends are visiting the King family at the Empire House and attending the English Catholic Fair.

☛L. P. Slusser will resign his position as travelling salesman for C. L. McLain & Co. to accept a similar position with the Jones Grocery Company, of Akron, the change to take place November 18. It will be the general wish that this change will not take Mr. Slusser from Massillon. He is too good a citizen to lose.

Dr. Moncriefe has paid over the W. & L. E. assessments collected by him to the Massillon authorities. He says all stockholders are obliged to pay the $2 per share and no one will be permitted to escape. This is in accordance with the terms of settlement, and all persons who have not yet paid are requested to pay him immediately.—Orrville Crescent.

The man who went out to milk and sat down on a boulder in the middle of the pasture and waited for the cow to back up to him, was the eldest brother of the man who kept store and did not advertise, because he reasoned that the purchasing public would back up to his place when it wanted something.—The Sioux City (Ia.) Tribune.

East Palestine is having trouble with the Philbin Construction Company, of Cincinnati, who are constructing the water works. According to S. H. Maneval, of the Reveille, the company is "taking advantage of some very loose specifications drawn up by J. B. Strawn, of Salem. The council had ordered the pipes to be laid four and one-half feet below the surface, but the specifications read 'sufficient to allow of four and one-half feet of covering.' The contractors lay the pipes about three and a half feet below the surface and cover them over for an additional foot above ground which they claim, meets all the requirements."

The soldier boys of Company F, Eighth Regiment, O. N. G., met in the armory last night to elect a first lieutenant, and a treasurer. For the first named office there were three candidates, Sergt, George Schrock, Corporal William Rosenberger, and Private Charles Berger, of Canton. The ballot stood, Schrock 14; Rosenberger, 5; Berger, 6; Schrock was declared elected. He is a tall military looking young officer, well up in the tactics and will make a good lieutenant. For treasurer David Umbenhour was elected over Otto Von Kanel by three majority.

Agent Fred Hose of the Humane Soety and Officer Maier are interesting themselves in behalf of George Doll, aged 17, who has been driven from home by his father, Fred Doll, a resident of West Massillon. The despicable feature of the case is that the father promptly collected his son's earnings before turning him adrift. The boy has a stepmother. He says he is willing to do any kind of work in preference to going to the infirmary. It has been discovered that the boy has an inheritance from his grandmother, somewhere, and the attorney of the society is looking the case up.

An instance has just reached THE INDEPENDENT in which the charitable impulses of many people have been grossly abused by two able bodied men, and a beneficiary deprived of almost one-half of the money intended for his personal use. The two worthies, after wheedling and coaxing, succeeded in raising forty-five dollars for an injured coal miner, and after reserving ten dollars each for their own labors, gave him the remainder. The object of the charity admits that the money was taken with his consent, but in such a way that he could not really get out of it. Were the circumstances slightly different, it would be a pleasure to print all the names in full. As it is, THE INDEPENDENT can only give warning to the many people who have doubtless been similarly bled in the past, to be on their guard and refuse money except to those in whom they can trust, or else sign subscription papers and pay the cash to the one for whom it was intended, in person.

## PERSONALITIES,

### And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Mr. James R. Dunn is in New York.

Mr. James Killen, of Akron, was in the city over Sunday.

Miss Eleanor Reay, of Washington avenue, was pleasantly surprised, last Friday evening, by about fifty of her friends. A good time was had.

Sheriff-elect Charles A. Krider proposes to celebrate the victory of Tuesday last in a more complete manner than any of his fellow candidates by being united in marriage to Mrs. Mobley, of Canal Fulton. The pleasant event will take place in December.

James E. Oliver, bugler and drummer of Company G, Twelfth Regiment, U. S. A., stationed at Standing Rock agency, South Dakota, among the Sioux Indians, came home Sunday with his wife and child to spend his fifty days' furlough. He has two years more to serve under Uncle Sam.

There will be quite a party of Massillon people in New York during the next few weeks. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steese, Miss Steese, Miss Johnson and Master Charles left Sunday and were joined in Pittsburg by Mrs. Hicks Brown. They will go to Boston also. Mrs. J. P. Burton and Miss Clara left about the middle of the week.

## THE GOVERNOR-ELECT.

### Joins in the Jollification at the County Seat.

The Democratic jollification at Canton Tuesday did not differ from the regulation jollification. There was a big crowd, plenty of noise, many fire-works, and a good deal of enthusiasm turned out of the establishments which make its manufacture a specialty. In addition to these features, the governor-elect was with his constituents. Mr. Campbell is a pleasant-faced man who will make friends at once with all who come in contact with him. He gives a grasp of the hand that is supposed to go straight to the heart of the horny handed son of toil, and who is not expected to notice the absence of that calmness and repose which one instinctively expects in men called to high positions. Without being undignified, he is that sort of a man who might be approached with a thump on the back and a "Jimmy, old boy, how are you!" To such a salutation it would seem natural for him to slap his hand back and say, "bully, old boy, how are you?" He has a jaunty air about him, one hand always in his trousers' pocket and he is immediately at home.

After being shown to the clamorous thousands, Mr. Campbell was taken to the Tabernacle, where he delivered a brief address. His best friend would hardly class him a first-class speaker, but he got along very well, with his last night's audience. He was followed by Senator Howells, who spoke briefly, giving way to John E. Monnot. Mr. Monnot's head wiggled and his hands moved. He talked in sonorous terms about the emancipation of labor, and developed a tremendous amount of humility of the Heep quality. The only point worthy of note in his remarks was his pledge, his unqualified pledge, to use his best efforts as a legislator, to so re-district the State as to place Major McKinley in an out and out Democratic district and so absolutely prevent his return to Congress. Mr. Dresbach was asked to speak but he was outside the building. A well meaning old gentleman from Wellsville then talked the audience out of the Tabernacle.

A crowded train load from this city attended the jubilee.

## A MINER'S PERIL

### An Adventure in the North End of the District.

Of the peculiarities and perils of mining, the Doylestown Journal says that on last Monday morning, when Henry Williams went to his work in the Meese mine he found he was late, and, according to the rules, could not go down in the cage, so he went down the air shaft, which is often made use of by the men when they are late. When he had reached the bottom his lamp went out and he soon found himself hopelessly lost, the shaft being in a worked-out portion of the mine, quite a distance from where they are now working. Portions of the roof are continually falling, and it is not a very nice place to be in when one is well supplied with light, and much less so when entirely dark. He called loudly for help, but could make no one hear, nor could he locate the sound of the shooting so as to enable himself to find the way out. Thus he remained until about midnight, when another miner, who had been working extra hours and was on his way out by the air shaft, heard him calling and rescued him.

**The People's Hall Being Refinished.**

The lessees of the People's hall have entered into contract with the Independent Company for the complete decoration of that handsome auditorium. The walls and arches are to be finished in parti-colors, the ceiling treated in harmony with the side walls, and the whole made as handsome and attractive as possible. The hall has recently been re-seated, the new chairs being provided with hat holders, and when again in use the public will be pleasantly surprised at the changes for the better.

**Campbell's Plurality.**

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 14.—Official footings on the vote for governor give Campbell a plurality over Foraker of 10,875.

I have had occasion to try Salvation Oil in my family for both neuralgia and rheumatism. In every instance it effected a permanent cure. I also tried it on my child suffering with a sprained back with like success. I take pleasure in recommending it to all.

P. S. COSTELLO, (Policeman,)
321 Park Ave., Balto., Md

**The worst feature about catarrh is its dangerous tendency to consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures catarrh by purifying the blood.**

## ANY GOOD DEMOCRAT

### WILL SUIT MASSILLON PARTISANS FOR SENATOR.

### Michael D. Harter a Local Favorite—The Legislators-elect Discreetly Silent—Mr. Warwick Silent and is Suggested as a Possibility Himself.

With instructions to sound the Democrats of Massillon as to their preferences for a senator to succeed Mr. Payne, an INDEPENDENT reporter secured the following interviews which speak for themselves:

Senator-elect Howells — Have no choice, havn't given the subject any thought whatever.

J. D. Wetter—No choice.

R. W. McCaughey—First choice, M. D. Harter; second, Virgil P. Kline; third, either L. T. Neal or Calvin S. Brice—any body in fact, to beat John R. McLean.

Godfrey Mausz—M. D, Harter; would also be well satisfied with L. T. Neal.

F. Stanton Howells—If he would accept, I am in favor of Geo. H. Pendleton; but for a man in active politics my choice would be Larry Neal. Virgil P. Kline is also a clean man, represents our party's ideas and would be a credit to the office.

Mike Bar—My choice is John H. Thomas, of Springfield.

W. K. L. Warwick—Any good Democrat.

Frank Vogt—Have no choice, but want a true Democrat

Ex Lt. Gov. John G. Warwick—Prefer not to be interviewed at this time on the subject.

W. A. Wade—Havn't given the subject any thought.

W. H. Justus—I would prefer John G. Warwick; believe he would fill the office as well and creditably as any other Democrat possibly could.

Frank Willenborg—Soon have Allen G. Thurman as anybody.

F. L. Baldwin—I have as yet no personal preference, but think some man should be chosen, in the prime of life and strength, faithful to other Democratic doctrines and especially to the revision of the tariff, in the line of lower duties, and able forcibly to expound this doctrine.

Henry C. Dielhenn and Warren C. Jacobs, in chorus—Put me down for Mike Harter.

Representative-elect E. E. Dresbach—Want an able, honest, free trader, no difference what his name is, and don't consider a it necessary qualification to be a millionaire.

Frank C. Sibila—Harter.

Anton Crone—Jas. E. McNeal, Calvin Brice, or any other good Democrat.

K. F. Erhard—Am in favor of H. B. Payne; he's one of the best senators we've ever had

H. Falke—Think Harter would fill the bill acceptably.

H. W. Loeffler—First choice is Cal. Brice, or Mike Harter would suit just as well.

Frank Shepley—Mike Harter's my first choice; Jim Campell's also a good man, and would do.

Chas. A. Krider—First choice, M. D. Harter; second, John H. Thomas, the man who makes the best rake in the world.

Chas. L. Frantz—Cal. Brice is my man.

Josiah Clutz—L. T. Neal; don't care to see a man chosen solely because he has a $1,000,000.

Ed. J. Wernet—M. D. Harter; he's just as good a man as any of them.

Justice-elect Gust Paul—Larry T. Neal; but there's so much excellent timber it's difficult to choose.

J. R. Schlagel—Cal. Brice.

Dick Powell—John H. Thomas.

Dr. F. B. Williamson—Thurman, Allen G., is my preference.

Postmaster Shepley—John H. Thomas, of Springfield.

## KRIDER'S DEPUTIES.

### Plenty of Applicants From the West End.

It is street rumor in Massillon that the applications for three positions of deputies under Sheriff-elect Krider already number forty-three, with official returns not in from Democratic Bethlehem and Jackson townships.

An INDEPENDENT representative had a talk on the subject with a member of the victorious party who is well up to the front, and the name of the aspirants and their probable chances in the contest were discussed after this style:

"William Wagner, of Hartville, who fought a losing battle two years ago for treasurer, will be the office deputy. It is almost safe to bet on that McKinney, one of the present deputies, will be retained, as he was at all times a zealous champion for Krider, although his son worked with the Leininger-Altekruse kickers. I believe that Policeman Tom Hagan could have one of the places if he'd take it, which he probably won't do as his weather eye is on the city marshalship. Another candidate is Pat Leahy, ex-postmaster of Canal Fulton, who would like to be a 'riding' deputy, as he is a sufferer from asthma and outdoor work would suit him. John McBride is legging for Leahy. Next comes Frank Vogt, of the fourth ward, who is reported to be endorsed by John G. Warwick and Senator-elect Howells."

Continuing, the political prognosticator said: "In Canton I was told that the Young Men's Democratic Club of that city was told they could name a deputy and will endorse a man named Mack. Then we must not ignore the candidacy of Bill Huffman; he's workin' every wire leading towards Krider's residence. A saloon-keeper known as 'Fish John No. 2,' is also in the lists. The young man who tends the furnace in the Warwick block is an applicant for turnkey, and I understand there are scores of Democrats in Canton who would like to live off that position."

"Do you think Altekruse will be retained?"

"Yes; about ten minutes."

**Lampson Again Ahead.**

Special Dispatch to The Independent.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 13.—The official vote of counties up to noon again gives Lampson a lead of 60 over Marquis. Lampson gained 60 in Montgomery and 50 in Mahoning.

**Dry sermons are bad enough, but for the minister to preach them through his nose is inexcusable. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will save both minister and sermon if taken in time.**

## STATE POLITICS.

### Something of Lampson, Brice and Baker.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer of to-day contains some interesting political news. Conceding the election of Mr. Lampson by a plurality of 41, its Columbus correspondent writes:

"Should Mr. Lampson preside over the senate, he will not be able to worry the Democratic majority as much as is generally supposed. The majority makes the rules that govern the body and can tie Mr. Lampson's hands by the rules and thwart his decisions with appeals. But in the house Mr Lampson proved a very fair speaker. He always tried to get on the right side of questions and treated the Democrats with courtesy, more than speakers generally show for the minority.

"The interview with Colonel Brice, in which he announces himself as a candidate for the senate and defines the ground upon which he makes the race, has attracted considerable attention here. The prevailing opinion among Democrats at the capital city is that Mr. Brice deserves much credit for past work, and for what he did in the last campaign.

"Hon. C. W. Baker, of Cincinnati, will be backed by John R. McLean for the senate. Mr. McLean does not want the honor himself, but will endeavor to name the man."

## PRETTY PLUMS

### TO BE SNATCHED BY OHIO DEMOCRATS.

### One Thing is Certain, Stark Will Not be Lost in the Gathering Rush.

There are plenty of Massillon patriots who are very willing to devote their energies to the service of the great state of Ohio. For their convenience here follows a table of the loaves and fishes connected with the coming change of administration. It was sent from Columbus to the Cleveland Leader:

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor, $8 000 per year.
Private secretary, about $3,500 per year.
Executive clerk, $1,500 per year.
Assistant clerk, $1 200 per year.
Stenographer. $1,200 per year.
Messenger, $900 per year.

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Chief engineer of public works, $2,000 per year.

ROSTER DEPARTMENT.

Chief clerk, $1,350 per year.
Eleven clerks each 1,000 per year.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Adjutant general, $2,000 per year.
Assistant adjutant general, $1,500 per year.
Chief clerk, $1,400 per year.
Assistant clerk, $1,200 per year.
Four transcribing clerks, each $1,200 per year.
Bookkeeper, $1 200 per year.
Superintendent of laborers, $900 per year.
Superintendent of flag room, $720 per year.
Visitors' attendant. $720 per year.
Day policeman, $720 per year.
Night policeman, $800 per year.
Engineer, $1 000 per year.
Fireman, $900 per year.
Fireman, $800 per year.
Guard and shipper, $720 per year.
Seven laborers, each $2 per day.
One messenger, $2 per day.

STATE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent, $3,000 per year.
Chief clerk and actuary, $2,500 per year.
Examining clerk, $1,500 per year.
Bookkeeper, $1,200 per year.
Corresponding clerk, $1,000 per year.
Mailing clerk, $800.

STATE LIBRARY.

State librarian, $1,500 per year.
Assistant librarian, $1,200 per year.

SUPERVISOR OF PRINTING AND BUILDING.

Superintendent, $1,800 per year.
Clerk, $720 per year
Superintendent of bindery.
Foreman,
Driver.

OHIO CANAL COMMISSION.

Four commissioners, each $1,200 per year.

STATE PENITENTIARY.

Five members of Board of Managers, each $1 000 per year.
Secretary, $1,500 per year.
Warden, $1 800 a year and living.
Deputy warden, $1,200 a year.
Assistant deputy warden, $1,000 a year.
Clerk, $1,500 a year.
Assistant clerk, $1,000 per year.
Steward, $1,200 per year.
Assistant steward, $1,000 per year.
Assistant physician, $900.
Superintendent of hospital, $900 per year.
Captain night watch, $900 per year.
Captain guard room, night, $900 per year.
Captain guard room, day, $900 per year
Seven superintendents of shops, each $900 per year.
Chaplain, $1,000 per year.
Storekeeper, $900 per year.
Instructor of schools, $800.
Matron, $600 per year and living.
One hundred guards, each $1,000 per year.
Twenty five assistant inspectors also paid by fees.

INSPECTOR OF WORKSHOPS.

Chief inspector, $1,500 per year.
Three assistant inspectors, each $1 000 per year.
Clerk, $1,000 per year.

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS.

Commissioner, $2,000 per year.
Chief clerk, $1,200 per year.
Two female clerks, each about $400 per year.

COMMISSIONER OF RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS.

Commissioner, $2,000 per year.
Chief clerk, $1,200 per year.
Assistant clerk, $1,000 per year.

DAIRY AND FOOD COMMISSION.

Commissioner, $2,000 per year.
Two assistants, each $1,000 per year.
Chemist, paid by fees.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Seven members, no salaries.
Secretary, $1,000 per year.
Clerk, $1,600 per year.

STATE INSPECTOR OF MINES.

Chief inspector, $2,000 per year.
Five assistant inspectors, each $1,200 per year.

**Fearful and Wonderful.**

The Bible says "man is fearfully and wonderfully made." But physiologists all concede that the most wonderful portion of man is the nervous system. In it are located the seats of life and mind, and the control of all the bodily organs. When the nerves are destroyed the part is paralyzed. The flesh, blood and bones are as nothing to it. Derangement of the brain or nerves are causes of headache, fits, dizziness, fluttering of the heart, sexual weakness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, cold hands and feet. A free bottle of Dr. Miles' Nervine—the latest and most successful cure for all these diseases may be had at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

**Don't Whip a Sick Horse.**

Nor take cathartic pills when your bowels or liver are sluggish. They are whips. But try—once at least—Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills. They act through the nerves. Samples free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

**That Little Tickling**

In your throat, which makes you cough once in a while and keeps you constantly clearing your throat, arrises from catarrh, and catarrh is a constitutional disease the ordinary medicines all fail to reach the spot. What you need is a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many people who have taken this medicine for scrofula, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, and other troubles, have been surprised that it should cure this troublesome cough. But to know the actual cause of the cough is to solve the mystery. Many cases of consumption can be traced back to the neglect of some such slight affection as this. Consumption can be controlled in its early stages, and the effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla in purifying the blood, building up the general health, and expelling the scrofulous taint which is the cause of catarrh and consumption, has restored to perfect health many persons on whom this dreaded disease seemed to have a firm hold.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

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C. F. VON KANEL,

JEWELER.

*Fine Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Spectacles, Chains and Charms.*

NO. 5 WEST MAIN ST., MASSILLON, O

Dr. Salm will be at Hotel Conrad
Massillon, Dec. 10.

SAVED FROM DEATH BY DR. SALM. AN AWFUL CASE OF CATARRH.

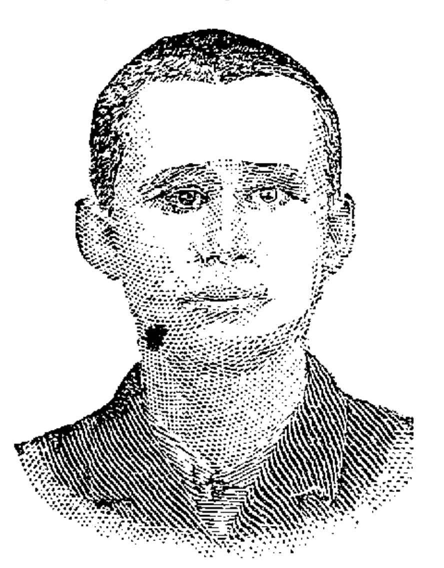
In February last I began treatment with Dr. Salm, of the German [illegible] Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary, of Columbus for catarrh and affection of the lungs. Before I went to him, I could hardly obtain a night's rest, cause of coughing and distressing feelings in chest, and choking sensation. I had a great deal of pain in the head, my complexion became sallow and I was greatly emaciated, always felt tired and had lost my energy. Now after five months' treatment I am a different man, can do a good day's farm work. I have a good appetite, good color, my cough has almost entirely left me and never awakes me at night any more. In fact I am well satisfied with the result of treatment obtained from Dr. Salm.

J. H. HILL.
Newcomerstown, O., July 3, 1889.

WEAK EYES MADE STRONG AGAIN.

I have suffered with sore and weak eyes for almost a year. Could not get any relief until I called upon Dr. M. Salm, of Columbus, who cured them entirely within three months.

J. F. KESTER.
Lykens, Crawford Co., O., June 25, '89.



RESTORED EYESIGHT BY OPERATION FOR CLOSURE OF TEAR-DUCT BY DR. SALM.

UHRICHSVILLE, O., July 3, 1889.

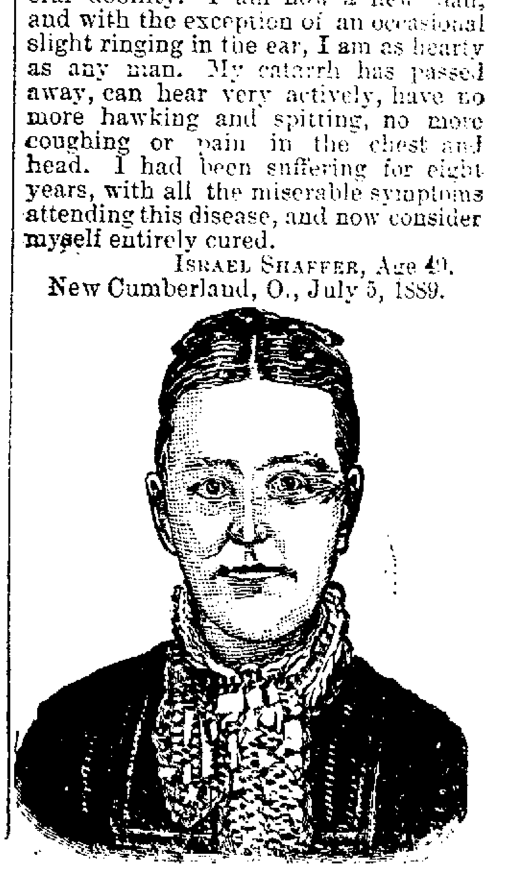
During April Dr. M. Salm, of Columbus, O., made an operation on one of my eyes for closure of the tear-duct; matter and tears were continually running down over my cheek and I had to be continually wiping them. The eyes got so heavy and red that I had to quit work. From the day of operation I haven't had the least trouble and my eyes ever since have been firstrate. Anyone wishing to know of this can address me at Dennison. Yours Respectfully,

H. S. TYHURST.

RINGING IN THE HEAD, DEAFNESS, THROAT AND LUNG TROUBLE, ALL CAUSED BY CATARRH, CURED BY DR. SALM.

Nine months ago I began treatment with Dr. M. Salm, of Columbus, for catarrh, ringing in the head, partial deafness, throat and chest trouble and general debility. I am now a new man, and with the exception of an occasional slight ringing in the ear, I am as hearty as any man. My catarrh has passed away, can hear very actively, have no more hawking and spitting, no more coughing or pain in the chest and head. I had been suffering for eight years, with all the miserable symptoms attending this disease, and now consider myself entirely cured.

ISRAEL SHAFFER, Age 49.
New Cumberland, O., July 5, 1889.

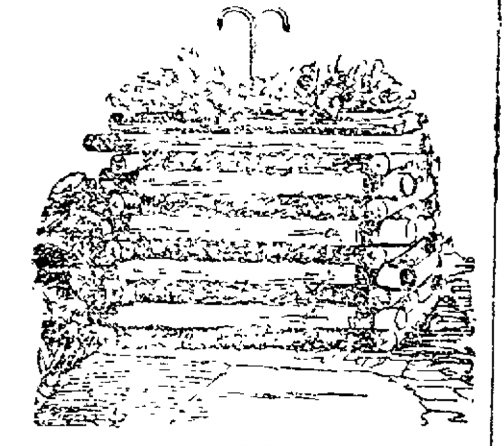


# ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

## INFORMATION ABOUT FLOWERS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

### A Rustic Roadside Fountain Which Improves the Artistic Condition of a Neighborhood—Items of General Interest to All Horticulturists.

The sketch here given is the fac-simile of a roadside fountain at Cazenovia, N. Y., and made its first appearance in American Garden It is built of rough logs in log cabin style. The interior is fitted with earth and affords support to trailing vines and mosses, while the top is a bed of wood violets.



A ROADSIDE FOUNTAIN.

The waste water from the pipes keeps the whole moist and green, and with the overhanging trees at the sides, makes a scene that has been greatly admired. The pipes in the center, so suggestive of a soda fountain, do not meet with approbation from all, but a rustic fountain supplying good water at all times does more to actually improve the physical, moral and artistic condition of a neighborhood than all the intermittent efforts of our would be reformers. It need hardly be told that this rustic fountain is suggestive of what may be done on one's own grounds, in way of cheap decorative effects at a small expenditure of time and money.

### How Trees Grew.

There is rarely sufficient room near any tree for all the seeds which it produces to germinate or for the seedlings to develop into fully grown individuals. Nature is lavish in sowing seeds that the succession of the plant may be insured. Most trees are gregarious, therefore, in extreme youth, from habit transmitted through many generations. They love company, and really thrive only when closely surrounded. Close planting is essential, therefore, to insure the best results. As the trees grow, the weaker are pushed aside and finally destroyed by the more vigorous, and the plantation is gradually thinned. This is the operation which is always going on in the forest when man does not intervene. It is a slow and expensive operation, however, and the result is attained by a vast expenditure of energy and of good material. The strongest trees come out victorious in the end, but they bear the scars of the contest through life.

The long, bare trunk and the small and misshapen head—the only form of a mature tree found in the virgin forest—tell of years or of centuries of struggle, in which hundreds of weaker individuals may have perished that one giant might survive. But man can intervene, and by judicious and systematic thinning help the strong to destroy the weak more quickly and with less expenditure of vital force. Thick planting is but following the rule of nature, and thinning is only helping nature do what she does herself too slowly, and therefore too expensively. This is why trees in a plantation intended for ornament, like those in a park or pleasure ground, should be planted thickly at first, and why they should then be systematically thinned from time to time; and it is because this systematic thinning is altogether neglected, or put off until the trees are ruined for any purpose of ornament, that it is so rare to find a really fine tree in any public place or private grounds. Of the implements required to produce a fine tree the ax is certainly the first and most important, according to Garden and Forest, in which the above first appeared.

### How and When to Pick Melons.

When melons begin to ripen we must use judgment in pulling them. The right time to gather them is in the morning, when they are cool, then lay them in a cool shade until wanted. It is very necessary to be extremely careful about treading upon the vines, as they are easily killed. The best way I have found is to take a cane to move the vines for a place to set the foot. An almost sure indication of ripeness is the turning brown of the curls on the stem on the first and second joint from where the melon grows. If the vines have not been trammeled this is almost an infallible assurance of ripeness. If you want to enjoy eating them to the full extent, do not cut them in slices, but cut in halves lengthwise, and eat with a spoon so as not to lose any of the water, which is so delicious. It might seem as if telling how to eat watermelons is entirely superfluous, but I am so partial to a spoon that I cannot help advocating its use even in eating melons. Some one asks how long melons will keep well after being pulled from the vine. If Ironclad melons are pulled before too ripe, and placed in the shade without being bruised, they will keep well for several days, probably two weeks; but in pulling you should use a knife and clip off most of the stem with the melon. —Ohio Farmer.

### Points in Onion Culture

For the onion maggot, hens and chickens are an effectual remedy A hen and brood of chickens will take care of from an acre to an acre and a half. Gas lime has been found effectual, but it abounds in chlorine and must be used with care.

In harvesting green ones should not be mixed with dry ones. When most of the tops are down there is danger of their re-rooting. On highly manured land they will be ready to harvest earlier than land not so much enriched. A cultivator with a scraper attached is a good thing to clean the bed with.

## TREATMENT OF AN OLD ORCHARD.

### Importance of Pruning and Spraying the Trees and Manuring the Soil

Orchards that are properly pruned and dressed with well decomposed manure or compost, wherever the condition of the trees indicate the need of more plant food, will maintain their vigor and insure large and regular crops of fine fruit. Neglected orchards, however, will in a few years cease to be of profit, and then the owner must resort to laborious and often expensive treatment in efforts to bring these back to a fruitful condition.

The following notes on the treatment of an old orchard at the farm of the Kentucky experiment station, together with some pertinent suggestions, may be of use to readers who have old orchards in the conditions described: Many of the trees were old and full of suckers and dead limbs, the trunks were rough, the tops were almost matted with branches, and many of the branches were so low as to prevent proper cultivation The situation was on a very wet, thin clay soil, which had been seeded to English blue grass So far as known, the orchard had been an entire failure heretofore as to fruit. Sometimes the trees fruited heavily, but the apples dropped prematurely and were always wormy

It was concluded to attempt an improvement of this orchard by trimming, fertilizing and cultivating, and also by destroying the codling moth with London purple. Accordingly all dead limbs were removed and the tops of the trees trimmed, though not to such an extent as to allow the main branches to be exposed too much to the sun. Tobacco stems were placed around the trees and the ground was plowed, and spaded where the plow could not reach. The trees were sprayed with London purple, four ounces to forty gallons of water in a barrel mounted on a cart, which was driven to the windward side of the trees, when one man pumped while another held the nozzle applying the spray, so as to go just above the tree and fall down on the leaves and young fruit.

As the result it is stated that most of the trees in the orchard bore fruit, and many were loaded down. But few apples dropped prematurely, and but few of these were wormy Of the apples on the trees only a few could be found that had been attacked by the codling moth, while in neighboring orchards it was rare to find a sound apple.

The experiment affords another added to the many instances already known of the beneficial effect of spraying with the arsenites as a protection against the codling moth. From the description it would seem that the location was a poor one for an orchard. Where situations better adapted to fruit cannot be had, such as the one described would be much improved by underdraining. In general, proper pruning, stirring the soil and manuring will renovate an orchard that is not too old to be improved in that way, and at present it looks as though spraying to save the fruit after it has formed will have to become more and more common. Not only is it effective against the codling moth, but it is at the same time equally so on all leaf eating insects

A good way of renewing the soil in old orchards where manure cannot be had is to sow peas, and when these are about ready to bloom plow them under. P. M Augur's, one of Connecticut's foremost pomologists, advice on restoring apple orchards is: "Moderate pruning, careful and shallow culture and dressing with well rotted stable manure, finely ground bone, ashes and lime, at intervals, or apply a full ration of special fruit fertilizer, after which sow red clover and plow under, always being careful to inflict the least possible injury to the roots"

### Black Caps for Exporting.

A fruit grower in American Garden thinks that many growers make the the great mistake of planting only one variety, generally the Ohio—a favorite on account of its seediness This course crowds the picking and evaporating season into a few days, calling for a greater force of pickers, and for greater capacity of the evaporating machinery. With a proper succession of varieties, something like Tyler, Ohio, Gregg, the season for operation can be extended several weeks. Make a note of this when you get crowded during berry season, and remember it for proper action at another planting time. We should aim to have a succession of all fruits, for evaporation as well as for market and home use Regularity of supply is always preferable to having it by fits and starts.

### Killing Trees That Sprout.

The best way to get rid of willows or other trees liable to sprout from the stump is to girdle them and let them stand until they cease to produce leaves By this plan all trouble with sprouts will be avoided, according to Ohio Farmer The silver maple frequently sends up sprouts which occupy the ground to the exclusion of everything else in the vicinity of the tree. If the tree is girdled, and all the sprouts are cut close to the ground in August, there will be no trouble with them afterward Some kinds of timber trees having a very thin sap wood can be killed very quickly by girdling

### Things Told by Leading Horticulturists.

Samuel Miller says: "To use ashes freely on the ground, wash the trees and larger limbs with whitewash well charged with sulphur, or paint them with linseed oil will prevent pear blight"

E. Morden advises beginners to plant the old cheap, well tested varieties If you have some money to throw away for the good of the cause, buy the new and wonderful kinds.

Club foot in cabbage, according to J. J H Gregory, can be prevented by putting on ashes or other alkali It appears to be produced by horse manure, but if hogs are kept in the stable cellar the manure has not that effect

Professor Atkinson, of South Carolina, finds that the only trustworthy remedy for the peach tree borer seems to be to hunt for the larvae late in autumn and in early spring, and kill with a knife. Many other methods give only temporary relief.

# OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

NOVEMBER 7, 1889.

Address all communications to J. T. DENVIR, Editor, 621 W. Fifteenth St., CHICAGO, ILL.

## CHECKER GOSSIP.

Mr. I. P. Ketchum, of Madison, Wis., will visit the Chicago Club the coming week and is anxious to meet the star performers.

Mr. Andy Sheean, formerly of Cleveland, O., has taken up his residence in Chicago, and it is said by members of the club that he is a very strong and original cross-board player.

Mr. H. Z. Wright, of Boston, Mass., writes: "I am soon to start on a tour through the United States, and expect to visit the Chicago Checker Club and engage in matches with its experts."

Prof. F. A. Fitzpatrick engaged in a sitting with Mr. Hefter which lasted for three hours and finally resulted in the defeat of the professor by the score: Hefter, 1; Fitzpatrick, 0; drawn, 2.

At the fifth move of Variation 1 of Mr. D. L. Gorton's criticism of Game 193 the position is:

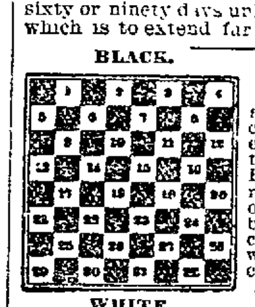
Black—3, 5, 6, 7, 11, 15, 22. King 31.
White—13, 14, 18, 20, 24, 27, 28, 30.
Black to move and draw.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23..26 | 7..10 | 3..10 | 10..17 | 17..21 |
| 30..23 | 14..7 | 18..14 | 23..18 | 18..15 |

Drawn.—W. C. Belden.

The Turf in commenting on an article which appeared recently in this department says: "We think if Barker should challenge Reed to play him for the title at Chicago Reed will be ready for him." Let us hope that the Turf is correct. Reed, we have been informed, could not meet Charles F. Barker within the next sixty or ninety days unless he broke a contract which is to extend far beyond ninety days.

BLACK.



WHITE

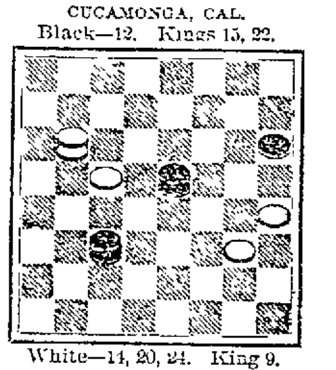
### REFERENCE BOARD.

At the commencement of a game, the Black Men occupy the squares numbered 1 to 12, the White Men those numbered 21 to 32. Put the men on a board, number it as chart; play over one of the games below twice, and then you can in one sense of the word consider yourself a checker player. Try it!! Blacks always move first.

Our readers from time to time have shown their appreciation for good and practical checker problems, and on that account we exhibit in this issue three enigmas, which are by the world famed composer and analyst, Mr. W. C. Belden. They will not only be found neat and difficult, but very practical, as they occur in end game play They look like impossible positions to win or draw; Mr. Belden, however, accomplishes the result. We will give a copy of Kear's Quarterly Review for the best set of solutions received.

POSITION NO. 147.—BY MR. W. C. BELDEN, CUCAMONGA, CAL.

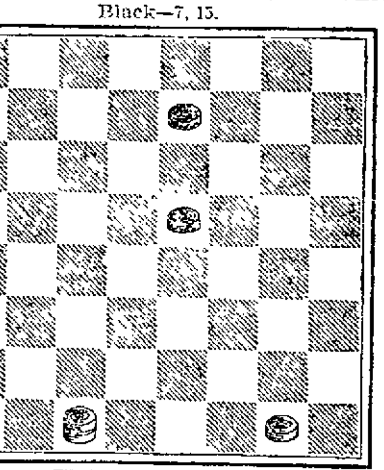
Black—12. Kings 15, 22.



White—14, 20, 24. King 9.
White to move and draw.

POSITION NO. 148.—BY MR. W. C. BELDEN,

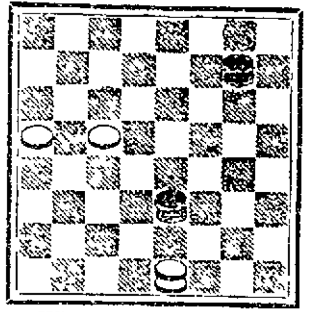
Black—7, 15.



White—32. King 30.
White to move and win.

POSITION NO. 149.—BY MR. W. C. BELDEN,

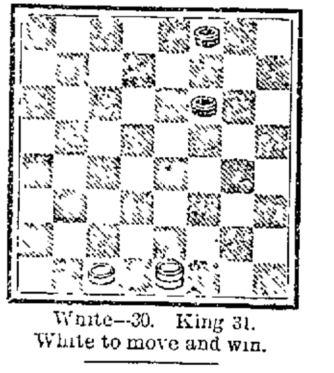
Black Kings 8, 23.



White—13, 14. King 31.
White to move and win.

POSITION NO. 150.—BY MR. W. C. BELDEN,

Black—3, 11.



White—30. King 31.
White to move and win.

The following two games were played at the Chicago Checker and Chess Club between Prof. F. A. Fitzpatrick, of Leavenworth, Kan., and E. T. Crowell, of Chicago, Ill.

GAME NO. 219.—"BLACK DOCTOR."

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11..15 | 4 8 | 1..6 | 7..10 | 12..19 |
| 23..19 | 29 25 | 32 28 | 14..7 | 26..23 |
| 8..11 | 2 . 7 | 15. 19 | 3. 10 | 19..26 |
| 22..17 | 27 23(† | 24 15 | 20..16 | 30..23 |
| 9..13 | 6 10 | 10..19 | 6. 9 | 13..17 |
| 17..14 | 24 20 | 14..9(‡ | 25..22 | 15..10 |
| 10. 17 | 11 15 | 5..14 | 10 .14 | 17..26 |
| 19..10 | 28. 24(a | 22. 18 | 22..18 | 18..1[illegible] |
| 7..14 | 14 .18 | 14..23 | 23..27 | Drawn |
| 25..22 | 23 14 | 21. 14 | 31 .15 | |

(‡) One of the professor's recent innovations.

(†) In a subsequent game Mr. Crowell varied with the following:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24..20 | 32..23 | 23..16 | 22..18 | 26..17 |
| 11..15 | 8 11 | 1..6(* | 14..23 | 13..22 |
| 28..24 | 24. 19 | 16..11 | 21..7 | 7..11 |
| 7..11 | 11. 15 | 6..9(1 | 9..14 | 19..24 |
| 27..23 | 19 .10 | 11..7 | 7..3 | 11..15 |
| 15..18 | 6 15 | 3 10 | 14..17 | 22..26 |
| 22. 15 | 20 16 | 25..22 | 3..7 | Drawn |
| 11..27 | 12 .19 | 15. 19 | 17..22 | |

(*) If 15-19, then whites win by 31-27.

(1) 7-10 loses by 24-19.

(a) In a game played at Liverpool, Eng., between Messrs. Clark and Soulthorpe the former varies at this stage with:

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31..27 | 3 . 8(e | 28. 19 | 6..9 | 18..14 |
| 8..11 | 27..23 | 1..6(g | 17..13 | 25..22 |
| 27..24 | 16. 19 | 23. 18 | 10 .17 | 2..6 |
| 14..18(b | 23..16 | 17 21 | 13..6 | 22..17 |
| 23..14 | 8 12 | 26 17 | 17..21 | 14..10 |
| 12..16(c | 24 .19(f | 13. 22 | 6..2 | 7..14 |
| 32..27(d | 15 24 | 21. 17 | 29..25 | Drawn |

(b) If 12 16, 24 19, W. wins.—Frazer.

(c) Only move; 1 6 or 3 8 loses by 26-23.

(d) 24-19 draws.—Strickland.

(e) If 1 6, 14-9, W. wins.—Frazer.

(f) 26 23 draws.—Strickland.

(g) 11 15 loses.—Dr. W. E. Truax.—From Kear's International Draughts Magazine.

GAME NO. 220.—"SWITCHER."

Played at Chicago, Ill., between Messrs. E. T. Crowell and L. B. Starkweather.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11..15 | 27 23 | 10..15 | 15..11 | 27..23 |
| 21..17 | 8 11 | 18..11 | 9..14 | 19..24 |
| 9..13 | 23 19 | 9..18 | 19. 8 | 22..18 |
| 25..21 | 11..16(a | 23 16 | 3..12 | 8..6 |
| 8..11 | 31 .27 | 18 20 | 4..8 | 18..15 |
| 29..25 | 16..23 | 24 20 | 12..16 | 6..8 |
| 15: 18 | 26..19 | 7..16 | 8 .12 | 14..18 |
| 23..14 | 6..9 | 20 .11 | 16 .19 | 21..17 |
| 11..15 | 27..24 | 29..25 | 11 . 8 | 18..22 |
| 24..19 | 1..6 | 11 . 8 | 19 .23 | 17..13 |
| 15..24 | 32 .28 | 25..22 | 12 16 | 6..9 |
| 28..19 | 12..16 | 8. 4 | 23 27 | Drawn |
| 4..8 | 19 .12 | 5..9 | 16 19 | |

(a) Can not whites force a win after 11-16?—Ed.

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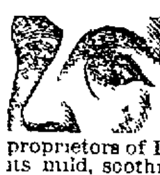

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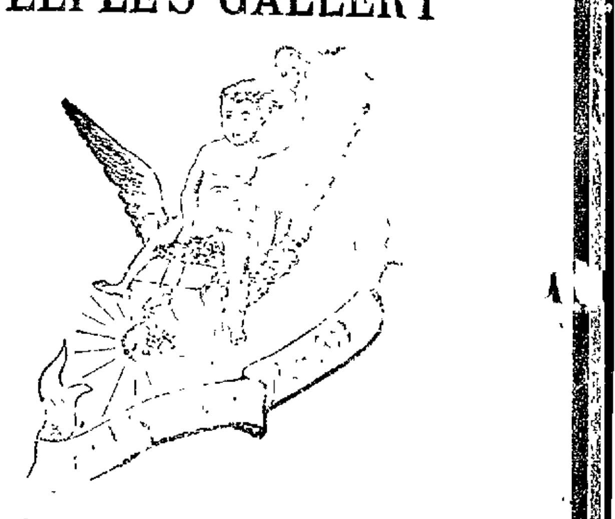

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# THE STORIES
—OF THE—
# THREE BURGLARS.

BY FRANK R. STOCKTON.

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We now proceeded to search the insensible burglars for arms. Upon the tall man we found a large revolver, a heavy billy, which seemed as if it had seen service, and a long-bladed knife. The stout man carried two double-barreled pistols, and upon one of the fingers of his right hand wore a brass ring with a murderous-looking iron protuberance upon it, which when driven forward by his powerful arm was probably more dangerous than a billy. Upon the younger man we found no arms at all, and his hip pocket contained nothing but a small handbook on civil engineering.

I now briefly explained to David the nature of the trap which had caught the burglars. He gazed upon me with a face glowing with amazed admiration.

"What a head you have got, sir!" he exclaimed. "I don't believe there is another man in this State who would have thought of that. And what are you going to do with them now, sir; hang 'em? That's what ought to be done with them, the hounds!"

"All I shall do," I answered, "will be to keep them till daylight, and then I shall send word to the sheriff at Kennertown, and have him send officers for them."

"Upon my word!" exclaimed David, "they are in the worst kind of a box."

Now my wife called me again: "What in the world are you doing down there,' she called; "why don't you come upstairs?"

This annoyed me, for I was not yet ready to go upstairs I wished to resuscitate these fellows, for their stupor was so profound that I began to fear that perhaps they had taken too much of the drug and ought to be brought to their senses as speedily as possible. This feeling was due more to my desire that serious injuries should not occur to the rascals while in my house than to any concern for them.

"My dear," said I, stepping to the bottom of the stairs, "I have some things to attend to down here which will occupy me a few minutes longer, then I will come up to you."

"I can't imagine what the things are," she said, "but I suppose I can wait," and she went into her room and closed her door after her.

I now began to consider what was to be done with the burglars after they had been resuscitated. My first impulse was to rid the house of them by carrying them out of doors and bringing them to their senses there. But there was an objection to this plan. They would be pretty heavy fellows to carry, and as it would be absolutely necessary to watch them until they could be given into the charge of the officers of the law I did not want to stay out of doors to do this, for the night air was raw and chilly, and I therefore determined to keep them in the house. And as they could be resuscitated better in a sitting position they must be set up in some way or other. I consulted David on the subject.

"You might put 'em up with their backs agin the wall, sir," said he, "but the dirty beasts would spoil the paper. I wouldn't keep them in a decent room like this. I'd haul 'em out into the kitchen, any way."

But as they were already in the library I decided to let them stay there, and to get them as speedily as possible into some position in which they might remain. I bethought me of a heavy wooden settle or bench with back and arms which stood on the side piazza. With David's help I brought this into the room and placed it with its back to the window.

"Now, then," said I to David, "we will put them on this bench and I will tie them fast to it. We can not be too careful in securing them, for if one of them were to get loose, even without arms, there is no knowing what trouble he might make."

"Well, sir," said David, "if I'm to handle them at all I'd rather have them dead, as I hope they are, than have them alive; but you needn't be afraid, sir, that any of them will get loose. If I see any signs of that I'll crack the rascal's skull in a jiffy."

I THEN TIED EACH ONE FIRMLY TO THE BENCH.

It required a great deal of tugging and lifting to get those three men on the bench, but we got them there side by side, their heads hanging listlessly, some one way and some another. I then tied each one of them firmly to the bench.

I had scarcely finished this when I again heard my wife's voice from the top of the stairs.

"If any pipes have burst," she called down, "tell David not to catch the water in the new milk pans."

"Very well," I replied, "I'll see to it," and was rejoiced to hear again the shutting of the bed-room door.

I now saturated a sponge with the powerful preparation which Dr. Marks had prepared as an antidote, and held it under the nose of the tall burglar. In less than twenty seconds he made a slight quivering in his face as if he were about to sneeze, and very soon he did sneeze slightly. Then he sneezed violently, raised his head and opened his eyes. For a moment he gazed blankly before him, and then looked stupidly at David and at me. But in an instant there flashed into his face the look of a wild beast. His quick, glittering eye took in the whole situation at a glance. With a furious oath he threw himself forward with such a powerful movement that he nearly lifted the bench.

"Stop that," said David, who stood near him with his iron club uplifted. "If you do that again I'll let you feel this."

The man looked at him with a fiery flash in his eyes, and then he looked at me, as I stood holding the muzzle of my pistol within two feet of his face. The black and red faded out of his countenance. He became pale. He glanced at his companions bound and senseless. His expression now changed entirely. The fury of the wild beast was succeeded by a look of frightened subjection. Gazing very anxiously at my pistol, he said in a voice, though agitated, was low and respectful:

"What does this mean, what are you going to do? Will you please turn away the muzzle of that pistol?"

I took no notice of this indication of my steadiness of hand, and answered:

"I am going to bring these other scoundrels to their senses, and early in the morning the three of you will be on your way to jail, where I hope you may remain for the rest of your lives."

"If you don't get killed on your way there," said David, in whose nervous hand the heavy biscuit-beater was almost as dangerous as my pistol.

The stout man who sat in the middle of the bench was twice as long in reviving as had been his companion, who watched the operation with intense interest. When the burly scoundrel finally became conscious he sat for a few minutes gazing at the floor with a silly grin, then he raised his head and looked first at one of his companions and then at the other; gazed for an instant at me and David, tried to move his feet, gave a pull at one arm and then at the other, and when he found he was bound hard and fast his face turned as red as fire and he opened his mouth, whether to swear or yell I know not. I had already closed the door and before the man had uttered more than a premonitory sound David had clapped the end of his bludgeon against his mouth.

"Taste that," he said, "and you know what you will get if you disturb this family with any of your vile cursin' and swearin'."

"Look here," said the tall man, suddenly turning to the other with an air of authority, "keep your mouth shut, and don't speak till you're spoken to; mind that, now, or these gentlemen will make it the worse for you."

David grinned as he took away his club.

"I'd gentlemen you," he said, "if I could get half a chance to do it."

The face of the heavy burglar maintained its redness, but he kept his mouth shut.

When the younger man was restored to his senses his full consciousness and power of perception seemed to come to him in an instant. His eyes flashed from right to left, he turned deadly white, and then merely moving his arms and legs enough to make himself aware that he was bound, he sat perfectly still and said not a word.

I now felt I must go and acquaint my wife with what had happened, or otherwise she would be coming down-stairs to see what was keeping me so long. David declared that he was perfectly able to keep guard over them and I ran upstairs. David afterwards told me that as soon as I left the room the tall burglar endeavored to bribe him to cut their ropes, and told him if he was afraid to stay behind after doing this he would get him a much better situation than this could possibly be. But as David threatened personal injury to the speaker if he uttered another word of the kind the tall man said no more, but the stout man became very violent and angry, threatening all sorts of vengeance on my unfortunate man. David said he was beginning to get angry when the tall man, who seemed to have much influence over the other fellow, ordered him to keep quiet, as the gentleman with the iron club no doubt thought he was doing right. The young fellow never said a word.

When I told my wife that I had caught three burglars, and they were fast bound in the library, she nearly fainted, and when I had revived her she begged me to promise that I would not go down-stairs again until the police had carried away the horrible wretches. But I assured her that it was absolutely necessary for me to return to the library. She then declared that she would go with me, and if any thing happened she would share my fate. "Besides," she said, "if they are tied fast so they can't move, I should like to see what they look like. I never saw a burglar."

I did not wish my wife to go down-stairs, but as I knew there would be no use in objecting, I consented. She hastily dressed herself, making me wait for her, and when she left the room she locked the door on the sleeping George William, in order that no one should get at him during her absence. As we passed the head of the stairs the door of my Aunt Martha's room opened, and there she stood completely dressed with her bonnet on and a little leather bag in her hand.

"I heard so much talking and so much going up and down-stairs that I thought I had better be ready to do whatever had to be done. Is it fire?"

"No," said my wife; "it's three burglars tied in a bunch in the library. I am going down to see them."

My Aunt Martha gasped and looked as if she were going to sit down on the floor.

"Goodness gracious!" she said, "if you're going I'll go too. I can't let you go alone, and I never did see a burglar."

I hurried down and left the two ladies on the stairs until I was sure every thing was still safe, and when I saw that there had been no change in the state of affairs I told them to come down.

When my wife and Aunt Martha timidly looked in at the library door the effect upon them and the burglars was equally interesting. The ladies each gave a start and a little scream and huddled themselves close to me, and the three burglars gazed at them with faces that expressed more astonishment than any I had ever seen before. The stout fellow gave vent to a smothered exclamation and the face of the young man flushed, but not one of them spoke.

"Are you sure they are tied fast?" whispered my Aunt Martha to me.

"Perfectly," I answered; "if I had not been sure I should not have allowed you to come down."

Thereupon the ladies picked up courage and stepped further into the room.

"Did you and David catch them?" asked my aunt, "and how in the world did you do it?"

"I'll tell you all about that another time," I said, "and you had better go upstairs as soon as you two have seen what sort of people are these cowardly burglars who sneak or break into the houses of respectable people at night and rob and steal and ruin other people's property with no more conscience or human feeling than is possessed by the rats which steal your corn, or the polecats which kill your chickens."

"I can scarcely believe," said Aunt Martha, "that that young man is a real burglar."

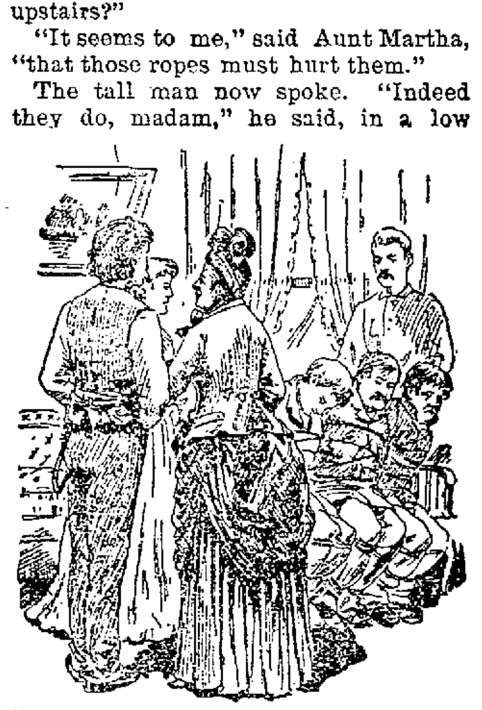
At these words the eyes of the fellow spoken of glowed as he fixed them on Aunt Martha, but he did not say a word, and the paleness which had returned to his face did not change.

"Have they told you who they are?" asked my wife.

"I haven't asked them," I said, "and now don't you think you had better go upstairs?"

"It seems to me," said Aunt Martha, "that those ropes must hurt them."

The tall man now spoke. "Indeed they do, madam," he said, in a low voice and very respectful manner, "they are very tight."



"ARE YOU SURE THEY ARE TIED FAST?"

I told David to look at all the cords and see if any of them were too tightly drawn.

"It's all nonsense, sir," said he, when he had finished the examination; "not one of the ropes is a bit too tight. All they want is a chance to pull out their ugly hands."

"Of course," said Aunt Martha, "if it would be unsafe to loosen the knots I wouldn't do it. Are they to be sent to prison?"

"Yes," said I; "as soon as the day breaks I shall send down for the police."

I now heard a slight sound at the door, and, turning, saw Alice, our maid of the house, who was peeping in at the door. Alice was a modest girl and quite pretty.

"I heard the noise and the talking, sir," she said, "and when I found the ladies had gone down to see what it was I thought I would come, too."

"And where is the cook?" asked my wife; "don't she want to see burglars?"

"Not a bit of it," answered Alice, very emphatically; "as soon as I told her what it was she covered up her head with the bed-clothes and declared, ma'am, that she would never get up until they were entirely gone out of the house."

At this the stout man grinned.

"I wish you'd all cover up your heads," he said. The tall man looked at him severely, and he said no more.

David did not move from his post near the three burglars, but he turned toward Alice and looked at her. We knew that he had tender feelings toward the girl, and I think that he did not approve of her being there.

"Have they stolen any thing?" asked Aunt Martha.

"They have not had any chance to take any thing away," I said; and my wife remarked that whether they had stolen any thing or not they had made a dreadful mess on the floor, and had broken the table. They should certainly be punished.

At this she made a motion as if she would leave the room, and an anxious expression immediately came on the face of the tall man, who had evidently been revolving something in his mind.

"Madam," he said, "we are very sorry that we have broken your table and that we have damaged some of your glass and your carpet. I assure you, however, that nothing of the kind would have happened but for that drugged wine, which doubtless was intended for a medicine and not a beverage; but weary and chilled as we were when we arrived, madam, we were glad to partake of it, supposing it ordinary wine."

I could not help showing a little pride at the success of my scheme.

"The refreshment was intended for fellows of your class, and I am very glad you accepted it."

The tall man did not answer me, but he again addressed my wife:

"Madam," he said, "if you ladies would remain and listen to me a few moments. I am sure I would make you aware that there is much to extenuate the apparent offense which I have committed to-night."

My wife did not answer him but turning to me said, smiling: "If he alludes to their drinking your wine," she said, "he need not apologize."

The man looked at her with an expression as if her words had pained him.

"Madam," he said, "if you consent to listen to my explanations and the story of this affair, I am sure your feelings toward me would not be so harsh."

"Now, then," said my Aunt Martha, "if he has a story to tell he ought to be allowed to tell it, even in a case like this. Nobody should be judged until he has said what he thinks he ought to say. Let us hear his story."

I laughed. "Any statement he may make," I said, "will probably deserve a much stronger name than stories."

"I think that what you say is true," remarked my wife; "but still, if he has a story to tell I should like to hear it."

I think I heard David give a little grunt, but he was too well bred to say any thing.

"Very well," said I, "if you choose to sit up and hear him talk it is your affair. I shall be obliged to remain here any way, and will not object to any thing that will help to pass away the time. But these men must not be the only ones who are seated. David, you and Alice can clear away that broken table and the rest of the stuff, and then we might as well sit down and make ourselves comfortable."

Alice, with cloth and brush, approached very timidly the scene of the disaster, but the younger burglar, who was nearest to her, gazed upon her with such a gentle and quiet air that she did not seem to be frightened. When she and David had put the room in fair order I placed two easy chairs for my wife and Aunt Martha at a moderate distance from the burglars, and took another myself a little nearer to them, and then told David to seat himself near the other end of the bench, and Alice took a chair at a little distance from the ladies.

"Now, then," said Aunt Martha, to the burglars, "I would like very much to hear what any one of you can say in extenuation of having broken into a gentleman's house by night."

Without hesitation the tall man began his speech. He had a long and rather lean, close-shaven face, which at present bore the expression of an undertaker conducting a funeral. Although it was my aunt who had shown the greatest desire to hear his story, he addressed himself to my wife. I think he imagined that she was the more influential person of the two.

"Madam," said he, "I am glad of the opportunity of giving you and your family an idea of the difficulties and miseries which beset a large class of your fellow-beings of whom you seldom have any chance of knowing any thing at all, but of whom you hear all sorts of the most misleading accounts. Now, I am a poor man. I have suffered the greatest miseries that poverty can inflict. I am here, suspected of having committed a crime. It is possible that I may be put to considerable difficulty and expense in proving my innocence."

"I shouldn't wonder," I interrupted. To this remark he paid no attention.

"Considering all this," he continued, "you may not suppose, madam, that as a boy I was brought up most respectably and properly. My mother was a religious woman, and my father was a boat builder. I was sent to school, and my mother has often told me that I was a good scholar. But she died when I was about sixteen, and I am sure, had this not happened, I should never have been even suspected of breaking the laws of my country. Not long after her death my father appeared to lose interest in his business and took to rowing about the river instead of building boats for other people to row. Very often he went out at night, and I used to wonder why he should care to be on the water in the darkness, and sometimes in the rain. One evening at supper he said to me: 'Thomas, you ought to know how to row in the dark as well as in the day-time. I am going up the river to-night and you can come with me.'

"It was about my ordinary bedtime when we took a boat with two pair of oars, and we pulled up the river about three miles above the city."

"What city?" I asked.

"The city where I was born, sir," he said, "and the name of which I must be excused from mentioning for reasons connected with my only surviving parent. There were houses on the river bank, but they were not very near each other. Some of them had lights in them, but most of them were dark, as it must have been after eleven o'clock. Before one of them my father stopped rowing for a moment and looked at it pretty hard. It seemed to be all dark, but as we pulled on a little I saw a light in the back of the house.

"My father said nothing, but we kept on, though pulling very easy for a mile or two, and then we turned and floated down with the tide. 'You might as well rest, Thomas,' said he, 'for you have worked pretty hard.'

*To be continued next week.*

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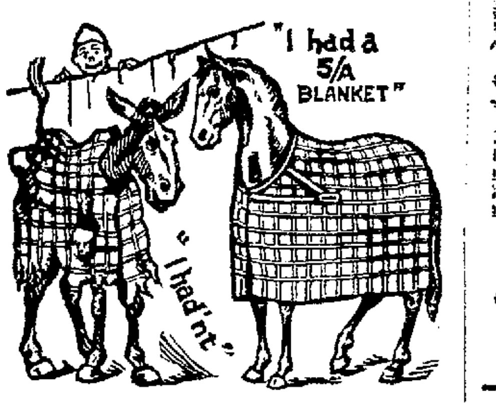
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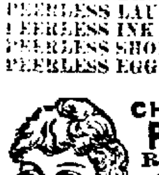

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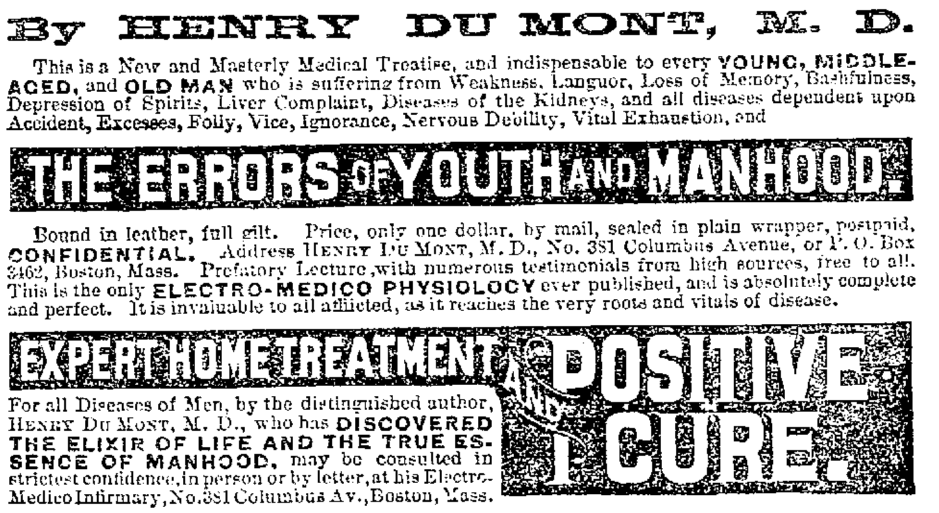
"I HEARD A VOICE: IT SAID, "COME AND SEE.""

THE MASSILLON QUARRIES



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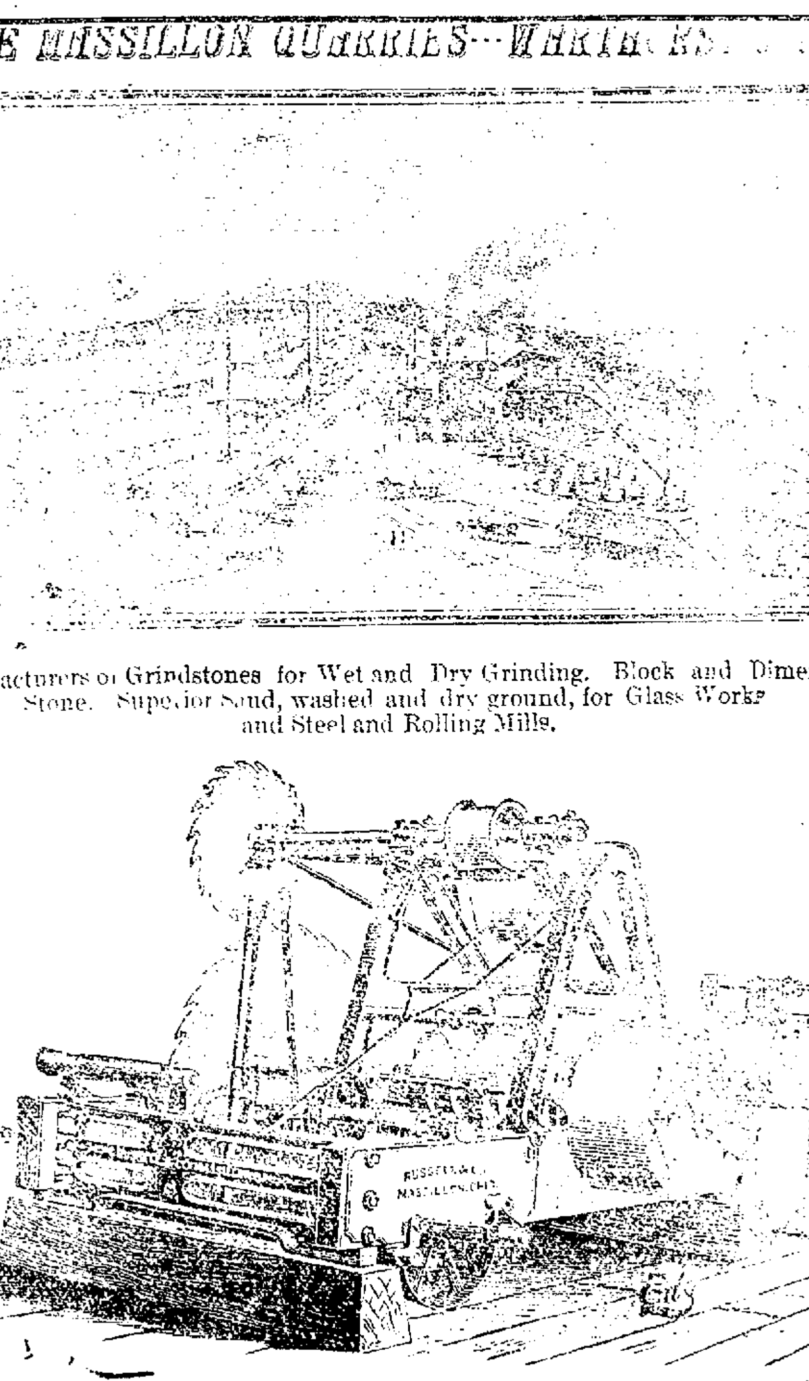

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## CORRESPONDENCE.

### West Brookfield

Thieves got in C. F. Smith's home Sunday night, but took nothing.

Mr. [illegible] Ralston, of Cottage Grove, is spending the week here.

S. A. Peters is drilling on Widow Kerstetter's farm.

Mr. Jacob Brandt and Miss Anna Kornbauer, both of this place, were married at St. Barbara's church, Thursday, the [illegible] inst., the Rev. Best officiating. The happy couple begin life with the best wishes of their numerous friends of this place.

Arrangements are being made to present flags to the Brookfield schools by the American Mechanics on Thanksgiving day. A big time is expected. We will send in the programme before the presentation.

John Portman, for land appraiser, had a majority of 30 over Wm. Maxheimer, the total vote being 720, 44 more than the highest ever cast in the township.

Wm. Christman's farm house was burned on Thursday, November 7th. The fire was caused by a spark alighting on an old shingle roof. Most of the contents were saved. It took hard work to save the barn, which stood near. The loss was $700, fully insured in the Ohio Farmers Company. Mr. Christman will rebuild immediately.

The local Democracy celebrated the grand victory (?) of Tuesday last by a parade, fireworks, speeches, etc. The procession was led by the Harmonia band of this place, with Dr. J. T. Gardner as drummer and drum major. The band was at its best, playing several of its choice selections, and it played better that night than ever before. August Heimann was chairman of the meeting, and speeches were made by Edson Oberlin, Joseph Oberlin, Dr. Gardner and J. H. Fisher. The boys had a good time and behaved in a gentlemanly manner. All appeared well pleased.

The township teachers' institute will meet at this place, Saturday, the 16th. The following is the programme:

| | |
|---|---|
| How Shall We Conduct Our Institutes This Winter? | Ed. G. Bowers |
| Singing in School | Nellie A. King |
| Incentives to Study | Daniel Wetter |
| Mathematical Geography | J. H. Fisher |
| Rhetorical Exercises | Lyman Harris |
| Some of the Needs of the Country Schools | J. W. Gillam |

November 13.

### Newman.

Mr. Marne Slater, of Navarre, spent a few hours at Newman, on Thursday of last week. He takes charge of the weighing at the Drake mine.

The Miners' Independent has been conducted through the late campaign in a way that cannot help but meet the approval of its many readers, by not allowing a word of politics to enter its columns. This shows conclusively that The Miners' Independent is purely what its name indicates.

Ridgway Burton & Co. and the Youngstown Coal Company were the only mines that paid last Saturday, and they certainly deserve credit for their promptness.

The five cents per ton advance which takes effect November 1st in all the mines has not been asked for by some of the miners; but then when the reduction came it was taken off and no questions asked, so for the same reasons it is expected that the five cents advance will be given and no questions asked.

Our election has come and gone and our party has received a perfect "roasting," but with the exception of one or two county officers, Youngstown Hill precinct did full justice towards our ticket. Our precinct gave Gov. Foraker the best vote he ever had here, receiving twelve votes more than he had two years ago and Clement Russell received twenty votes more for state senator than T. C. Snyder did two years ago, while Wilhelm and Armstrong ran ahead of the ticket. Chas. A. Krider, sheriff-elect, has the honor of going out of this precinct with the largest majority ever given any candidate since its organization, and yet it has never failed to be a Republican precinct. This shows the liberality of Republican scratchers. Gov. Foraker issued one order too many and that was when he informed the mayor of Cincinnati to enforce the Sunday law. This was proper, and should have been endorsed by all good people for we believe the Sabbath was not intended for a 4th of July celebration. But the Democrats have control of the legislature; now let us wait and see if that party is the friend of the saloon-keeper they pretend to be. Let them repeal the Sunday law; let them repeal the Dow law that they have opposed so loud, and then the saloon-keeper will be benefited. But will they? They dare not touch it, and you will see it.

### Burton City.

Mrs. Meal Ploddick, widow of Jacob Ploddick, was buried on last Tuesday, at Marshallville. Funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Vatman, of Fulton.

Dan Cocklin and William Davison are home from the South.

Motsy Price is brakeing on the W. & L. E. railroad.

E. W. Hupp has been home the past week, from Toledo.

The sale of the estate of John Spindler amounted to $1,900.

The miners of the Ham Sandwich mine are out on a strike. The operators have advanced the price of powder 15 per cent and have not raised the price of mining. They are getting eighty cents per ton where there is no stone, and eighty-five where there is stone. So the men have to pay $2.50 per keg for powder, but we think that this storm will soon be over, and the men will run in like rats as they have not the "sand" to stick up for themselves.

### North Lawrence.

Election passed off quietly.

Democrats are slow with their demonstrations.

Wm. Pollock Jr. is very low with typhoid fever. Drs. Roebuck, of Dalton and Jones, of Fulton, have the case in hand.

Minglewood mine has got a new shifter from Palestine, O.

Our co-operative store has been remodeled.

On Tuesday last, while Mr. Lewis Smith, of Canton, was unloading fencing from a car at the station, slipped and fell striking another flat car close by, his head came in contact with the bumper, which made him insensible. He was carried into S. W. Fulton's house, and Dr. Dissinger, of Fulton was called. Mr. Smith was taken home next morning and when last heard of was doing well.

Our new school house will be completed by Christmas.

Our M. E. church is undergoing a series of alterations and no services will be held for a month yet.

Four miners at Clover Hill got a week's lay-off for filling dirty coal, last Tuesday.

W. B. Kirk, of Fulton, was elected land appraiser for Lawrence township.

The property of Mr. Robert Legg was sold at sheriff's sale last week. Mr. Fishley, of Canton, was the purchaser, and afterward turned it over to Mr. Legg. Consideration, $1,510.

Sheriff-elect Chas. Krider was in town Monday.

Mr. Michael Carter, a driver of Minglewood mine, was seriously hurt by a fall of stone Tuesday, while standing on the double parting, where he was waiting for cars.

Two young ladies canvassed the mines last week.

Lewis Wolf and Evan Stanford visited friends near Millport Sunday.

N. K. Bowman received three car loads of lumber Monday.

Patrick Brannen is on the sick list.

A wagon load of Democrats attended the jollification at Massillon on Monday night.

Mrs. Lowe, of Cleveland, is visiting friends in this section.

The K. of L. had a dance and supper at the rink Tuesday night. It was reported a grand success.

Mr. Erve Lewis returned from Sherrodsville last Saturday night.

November 12.

### Grove City.

The mine made a steady run last week.

Some of our miners have commenced work at Pigeon Run.

The water will be pumped out of the south side of the mine before drawing pillars in the near future.

Pigeon Run mine is working every day.

Mr. Josh Kodgson and family of Navarre, was visiting friends in the neighborhood last Sunday.

Marion Kilgore, of Ashland county, Ohio, was in our village last week.

Literary commenced last Wednesday evening at Myers' school house, with politics as an opening debate.

Benjamin Smith, a coal miner of Pigeon Run, died suddenly on last Friday morning, from an attack of asthma, which he had been troubled with for years; and was buried on Sunday. He leaves a wife and seven children to mourn his loss. Mr. Smith had quit coal mining years ago owing to poor health, and kept saloon for a short time. He was fifty-five years old at the time of his death.

Lewis Lessick, a highly respected man of this township, passed away while at Canton on last Wednesday, of heart disease. Mr. Lessick was born in Salem township, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; he came to this county in his early life and married a Miss Baughman and purchased a small piece of land, on which he lived until his death. He has five brothers and two sisters, one brother living in Tuscarawas county. Lewis was a brick-layer by trade, and in his early days was a singing school teacher and of late years, working among his neighbors by the day. One child has been born to them but died in its infancy. He was a member of the Reformed church, and deacon for a number of years. He was buried on Friday in the Massillon cemetery.

### Dalton.

The Republicans got out their vote well here, while the Democrats were a good many short. The Prohibitionists have lost in the last two years. They only polled 18½ tickets, when they have polled 28 heretofore. J. M. Fiscus was defeated for land appraiser, as were all the rest who ran for an office. This is a Bourbon precinct.

November 13.

### Facts Worth Knowing.

In all cases of the nasal mucus membrane the remedy must be non-irritating. The medical profession has been slow to learn this. Nothing satisfactory can be accomplished with douches, snuffs, powders or syringes because they are all irritating, do not thoroughly reach the affected surfaces and should be abandoned as worse than failures. A multitude of persons who had for years born all the worry and pain that catarrh can inflict testify to radical cures wrought by Ely's Cream Balm.

### The Chamber of Torture

Is the apartment to which the unhappy sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism is confined. If, ere the crisis of pain is reached, that fine preventive, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, is used by persons of a rheumatic tendency, much unnecessary suffering is avoided. Nervines, anodynes and sedatives, while having none but a specific effect, are yet very desirable at times. Yet they can produce no lasting effect upon rheumatism, because they have no power to eliminate from the blood the rheumatic virus. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters does this, and checks at the outset a disease which, if allowed to gain headway, it is next to impossible to dislodge or to do more than relieve. Rheumatism, it should be remembered, is a disease with a fatal tendency from its proneness to attack the heart. A resort to the bitters should, therefore, be prompt. Dyspepsia, kidney complaints, malaria and nervousness are relieved by it.

### "Veni Vidi Vici."

The exposition is closed until October next. We saw it, it was great being in its infancy, but we saw enough to convince ourselves of the fact that enterprise, such as displayed there, should not be passed by without some comment. But we still wonder why it was that only one wholesale liquor house was so boldly represented. You could see its pyramid of bottles from any part of the great building. It was the prettiest display there. Max Klein has proved to the public that he wants to be seen. His "Silver Age" rye whiskey has now such a well earned reputation that he is proud of it and he wants everybody to see it. His goods are pure and reliable. You can have his "Silver Age" at $1.50 per full quarts. His Guckenheimer, Finch, Overholt, or Gibson at $1.00 per quart, or six quarts for $5.00. Send for price list and mention this paper. His address is MAX KLEIN,
82 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.

# OFFICIAL ABSTRACT

## Of the Vote of Stark County Cast at the Election on November 5, 1889.

| PRECINCTS. | | GOVERNOR | | | LIEUT. GOVE'R. | | SENATOR. | | REPRESENTATIVES. | | | | CLERK | | SHERIFF | | AUDITOR | | COM-MISS'N'R | | TREAS. | | SURVY'R | | INFIRMARY DIR'CT'R. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total vote | Foraker, R. | Campbell, D. | Helwig, P. | Lampson, R. | Marquis, D. | Russell, R. | Howells, D. | Wilhelm, R. | Armstrong, R. | Monnot, D. | Dresbach, D. | Bush, R. | Coxen, D. | Shanafelt, R. | Krider, D. | Gyger, R. | Loichot, D. | Laiblin, R. | Kreighbaum, D. | Barnaby, R. | Maudru, D. | Wise, R. | Holl, D. | Folk, R. | Shaffer, D. |
| Bethlehem | 559 | 174 | 361 | 26 | 175 | 356 | 161 | 374 | 192 | 173 | 359 | 345 | 171 | 363 | 207 | 325 | 166 | 366 | 182 | 350 | 171 | 356 | 190 | 340 | 177 | 355 |
| Canton—Canton Precinct | 274 | 130 | 136 | 8 | 131 | 135 | 131 | 135 | 127 | 130 | 137 | 135 | 129 | 138 | 130 | 138 | 124 | 142 | 124 | 142 | 133 | 132 | 132 | 137 | 134 | 133 |
| North Industry Precinct | 213 | 90 | 120 | 3 | 91 | 119 | 89 | 120 | 88 | 91 | 123 | 119 | 91 | 119 | 79 | 131 | 87 | 124 | 86 | 122 | 87 | 124 | 9 | 125 | 91 | 119 |
| 1st ward, Precinct A | 351 | 153 | 180 | 16 | 161 | 175 | 165 | 175 | 160 | 166 | 182 | 169 | 182 | 157 | [illegible] | 152 | 132 | 209 | 143 | [illegible] | 178 | 164 | 160 | 178 | 161 | 175 |
| " " B | 550 | 227 | 308 | 6 | 232 | 305 | 233 | 305 | 225 | 234 | 308 | 303 | 235 | 297 | 243 | 287 | 191 | 343 | 216 | 314 | 247 | 289 | 226 | 308 | 233 | 301 |
| 2d ward, " A | 490 | 167 | 306 | 16 | 169 | 304 | 164 | 310 | 166 | 168 | 307 | 305 | 181 | 293 | 175 | 300 | 144 | 332 | 180 | 291 | 179 | 293 | 180 | 301 | 174 | 302 |
| " " B | 270 | 122 | 140 | 8 | 126 | 138 | 125 | 138 | 127 | 126 | 139 | 137 | 129 | 139 | 137 | 128 | 104 | 161 | 142 | [illegible] | 135 | 128 | 129 | 137 | 127 | 136 |
| 3d ward, " A | 346 | 143 | 192 | 18 | 149 | 187 | 150 | 187 | 143 | 143 | 193 | 190 | 161 | 173 | 134 | 203 | 140 | 193 | 150 | 183 | 150 | 185 | 155 | 180 | 149 | 186 |
| " " B | 452 | 159 | 283 | 11 | 162 | 282 | 163 | 281 | 158 | 163 | 285 | 281 | 189 | 254 | 172 | 278 | 146 | 298 | 166 | 277 | 176 | 270 | 162 | 278 | 164 | 280 |
| 4th ward, " A | 370 | 132 | 236 | 3 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 135 | 233 | 133 | 133 | 238 | 232 | 156 | 210 | 140 | 225 | 123 | 245 | 139 | 229 | 142 | 227 | 131 | 236 | 136 | 231 |
| " " B | 283 | 113 | 158 | 8 | [illegible] | 156 | 118 | 156 | 117 | 118 | 157 | 156 | 132 | 139 | 114 | 161 | 119 | 165 | 118 | 158 | 119 | 158 | 118 | 158 | 119 | 156 |
| 5th ward, " A | 403 | 173 | 216 | 12 | 175 | 216 | 176 | 215 | 176 | 172 | 223 | 212 | 199 | 193 | 191 | 201 | 146 | 245 | 175 | 216 | 189 | 201 | 169 | 213 | 177 | 213 |
| " " B | 249 | 95 | 144 | 7 | 97 | 144 | 95 | 145 | 95 | 95 | 147 | 144 | 105 | 138 | 99 | 146 | 79 | 160 | 104 | 141 | 103 | 140 | 99 | 141 | 98 | 143 |
| 6th ward, undivided | [illegible] | 229 | 336 | 20 | 232 | 330 | 234 | 331 | 225 | 227 | 343 | 431 | 234 | 322 | 239 | 328 | 213 | 352 | 229 | [illegible] | 24 | 319 | 227 | 333 | 234 | 328 |
| 7th ward, Precinct A | [illegible] | 318 | 157 | 12 | 325 | 153 | 325 | 151 | [illegible] | 322 | 153 | 151 | 326 | 151 | 334 | 144 | 281 | 196 | 316 | [illegible] | 323 | [illegible] | 315 | 163 | 326 | 150 |
| " " B | [illegible] | 159 | 210 | 13 | 164 | 209 | 167 | 207 | 160 | 164 | 214 | 210 | 170 | 201 | 172 | 204 | 146 | 228 | 168 | 205 | 182 | 196 | 156 | 221 | 168 | 206 |
| Jackson | [illegible] | 137 | 305 | 10 | 137 | 306 | 139 | 292 | 140 | 138 | 301 | 303 | 131 | 312 | 139 | 306 | 135 | 306 | 102 | 307 | 139 | 301 | 131 | 311 | 134 | 309 |
| Lawrence—Fulton | 555 | 277 | 260 | 17 | 280 | 258 | 268 | 260 | 279 | 272 | 274 | 253 | 289 | 250 | [illegible] | 252 | 267 | 271 | 254 | [illegible] | 284 | 251 | 282 | 259 | 281 | 258 |
| Lawrence | [illegible] | 150 | 79 | 19 | 155 | 77 | 149 | 75 | 154 | 146 | 90 | 70 | 160 | 78 | 138 | 96 | 148 | 82 | 159 | 72 | 161 | 70 | 163 | 70 | [illegible] | 67 |
| Youngstown Hill | [illegible] | 75 | 60 | 3 | 78 | 58 | 78 | 54 | 79 | 79 | 55 | 60 | 65 | 69 | 39 | 99 | 76 | 59 | 71 | 65 | 75 | 61 | 81 | 56 | 78 | 58 |
| Lake—Greentown precinct | [illegible] | 75 | 88 | 21 | 78 | 88 | 80 | 85 | 79 | 80 | 86 | 87 | 74 | 104 | 131 | 51 | 78 | 97 | 64 | 112 | 80 | 86 | 86 | [illegible] | 73 | 87 |
| " Midway " | 214 | 48 | 159 | 5 | 50 | 156 | 49 | 157 | 49 | 49 | 157 | 156 | 47 | 164 | 71 | 137 | 50 | 155 | [illegible] | 172 | 56 | 147 | 72 | 140 | [illegible] | 156 |
| " Uniontown " | 145 | 43 | 83 | 18 | 43 | 83 | [illegible] | 83 | 43 | 44 | 84 | 82 | 39 | 89 | 58 | 79 | 44 | 83 | 44 | 86 | 45 | 81 | 58 | 80 | [illegible] | 88 |
| Lexington—Alliance " | [illegible] | 78 | 78 | 13 | 83 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | [illegible] | 74 | 77 | 64 | 97 | 82 | 78 | 79 | 81 | 79 | 82 | 89 | 72 | 84 | 78 | 83 | 73 |
| Limaville precinct | [illegible] | 86 | 38 | 8 | 88 | 36 | 88 | 36 | 81 | 97 | 47 | 36 | 69 | 67 | 120 | 19 | 92 | 35 | 94 | 31 | 99 | [illegible] | 91 | 36 | [illegible] | 36 |
| Alliance—First ward | [illegible] | 197 | 164 | 9 | 180 | 160 | 180 | 169 | 174 | 205 | 159 | 151 | 102 | [illegible] | 182 | 157 | 181 | 155 | 181 | 173 | 178 | 160 | 173 | 164 | 190 | 152 |
| " Second " | [illegible] | [illegible] | 120 | 2 | 141 | 119 | 142 | 118 | 147 | 159 | 108 | 110 | 113 | 143 | 148 | 111 | 147 | 111 | 138 | 123 | 149 | 109 | 134 | 124 | 149 | 115 |
| " Third " | [illegible] | [illegible] | 106 | 4 | 180 | 96 | 178 | 103 | 184 | 190 | 92 | 95 | 131 | 143 | 175 | 105 | 177 | 160 | 179 | 99 | 184 | 96 | 181 | 98 | 183 | 96 |
| " Fourth " | 30 | 175 | 111 | 13 | 181 | 109 | 177 | 115 | 186 | 196 | 100 | 101 | 152 | 143 | 185 | 110 | 190 | 103 | 177 | 113 | 184 | 110 | 178 | 115 | 186 | 106 |
| " Fifth " | 287 | 173 | 92 | 16 | 176 | 89 | 181 | 99 | 182 | 199 | 86 | 82 | 133 | 145 | 187 | 83 | 198 | 76 | 161 | 102 | 189 | 84 | 179 | 92 | 184 | 85 |
| " Sixth " | 171 | 121 | 32 | 15 | 127 | 28 | 129 | 26 | 131 | 140 | 25 | 23 | 112 | 43 | 133 | 24 | 135 | 22 | 130 | 25 | 137 | 23 | 143 | 21 | 129 | 25 |
| Marlboro—East Precinct | 224 | 123 | 81 | 16 | 123 | 81 | 124 | 80 | 124 | 124 | 81 | 80 | 120 | 92 | 124 | 83 | 125 | 80 | 120 | 82 | 124 | 86 | 131 | 79 | 122 | 79 |
| West Precinct | 219 | 108 | 142 | 4 | 107 | 142 | 105 | 142 | 105 | 111 | 143 | 142 | 98 | 150 | 114 | 136 | 107 | 141 | 82 | 160 | 107 | 140 | 130 | 123 | 106 | 143 |
| Nimishillen—Louisville | 624 | [illegible] | 374 | 19 | 232 | 379 | 238 | 380 | 218 | 207 | 402 | 371 | 202 | 403 | 238 | 367 | 221 | 377 | 203 | 392 | 240 | 358 | 235 | 368 | 250 | 334 |
| Harrisburg | 104 | 34 | 70 | ... | 33 | 71 | 33 | 71 | 32 | 30 | 74 | 71 | 25 | 80 | 31 | 70 | 28 | 73 | 29 | 76 | 31 | 72 | [illegible] | 70 | 42 | 62 |
| Osnaburg—Osnaburg Precinct | 317 | 138 | 200 | 9 | 139 | [illegible] | 125 | 213 | 137 | 136 | 201 | 195 | 126 | 213 | 120 | 211 | 138 | 199 | 140 | 197 | 150 | 189 | 141 | 198 | 148 | 190 |
| Mapleton Precinct | 197 | 126 | 66 | 5 | [illegible] | 66 | 125 | 67 | 117 | 123 | 71 | 67 | 121 | 69 | 121 | 67 | 126 | 66 | 113 | 69 | 128 | 64 | 126 | 64 | 124 | 67 |
| Paris—Minerva Precinct | 336 | 182 | 141 | 12 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 187 | 137 | 184 | 179 | 145 | 138 | 173 | 153 | 209 | 116 | 187 | 137 | 178 | 146 | 193 | 131 | 188 | 137 | 188 | 136 |
| Paris Precinct | 319 | 98 | 250 | 1 | [illegible] | 218 | [illegible] | 217 | 97 | 102 | 215 | 216 | 108 | 208 | 106 | 212 | 108 | 209 | 114 | 203 | 165 | 212 | 106 | 211 | 103 | 214 |
| Perry—Massillon Precinct | 352 | 138 | 217 | . | [illegible] | 216 | 133 | 219 | 138 | 133 | 220 | 215 | 140 | 213 | 106 | 246 | 137 | 216 | 135 | 213 | 141 | 241 | 141 | 212 | 138 | 215 |
| " Richville | 154 | 54 | 93 | | 57 | 109 | 54 | 107 | 57 | 57 | 96 | 99 | 53 | 110 | 40 | 99 | 54 | 109 | 14 | 99 | 52 | 101 | 52 | 100 | 53 | 100 |
| Massillon—1st Ward | 545 | 276 | 255 | [illegible] | 281 | 252 | 249 | [illegible] | 283 | 278 | 256 | 252 | 290 | 249 | 266 | 271 | 286 | 217 | 284 | 251 | 285 | 216 | 282 | 252 | 284 | 249 |
| " 2d " | 502 | 256 | 229 | 2 | 268 | 233 | 244 | 251 | 270 | 263 | 229 | [illegible] | 273 | 225 | 222 | 277 | 268 | 233 | 255 | 229 | 264 | 237 | 265 | 235 | 267 | 233 |
| " 3d " | 749 | 380 | 363 | 4 | 382 | 363 | 360 | 383 | 378 | 381 | 361 | 347 | 389 | 354 | [illegible] | 414 | 384 | 364 | 377 | 368 | 379 | 368 | 384 | 361 | 384 | 361 |
| " 4th " | 326 | 84 | 238 | 3 | 84 | 238 | 109 | 209 | 88 | 85 | 236 | 233 | 94 | 238 | 78 | 241 | 85 | 238 | 84 | 240 | 92 | 229 | 84 | 239 | 85 | 238 |
| Pike | 357 | 249 | 104 | 3 | 248 | 104 | 239 | 112 | 246 | 246 | 109 | 104 | 238 | 111 | 252 | 100 | 245 | 107 | 235 | 115 | 248 | 104 | 257 | 98 | 248 | 104 |
| Plain—New Berlin | 283 | 89 | 147 | 46 | 91 | 143 | 94 | 147 | 95 | 96 | 151 | 148 | 98 | 146 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 153 | 72 | 194 | 101 | 141 | 112 | 157 | 100 | 143 |
| " Middlebranch | 184 | 60 | 122 | 1 | 60 | 122 | 60 | 122 | 60 | 60 | 122 | 122 | 60 | 122 | 70 | 111 | 59 | 123 | 44 | 138 | 63 | 119 | 77 | 105 | 63 | 119 |
| " Loutzenheiser's | 229 | 71 | 148 | 8 | 70 | 150 | 71 | 149 | 72 | 72 | 148 | 148 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 157 | 63 | 157 | 71 | 146 | 94 | 130 | 79 | 140 |
| Sugar Creek—Beach City | 225 | 144 | 71 | 9 | 145 | 71 | 98 | 120 | 153 | 140 | 77 | 58 | 140 | 77 | 133 | 86 | 136 | 80 | 134 | 81 | 139 | 76 | 145 | 71 | 145 | 71 |
| " " Elton Precinct | 95 | 29 | 63 | 2 | 30 | 62 | 23 | 69 | 35 | 29 | 63 | 58 | 32 | 59 | 20 | 72 | 31 | 59 | 34 | 59 | 39 | 53 | 32 | 60 | 31 | 61 |
| " " Justus Precinct | 184 | 111 | 69 | 3 | 110 | 69 | 60 | 120 | 134 | 107 | 69 | 46 | 93 | 92 | 60 | 121 | 110 | 71 | 111 | 69 | 110 | 70 | 115 | 68 | 111 | 69 |
| " " Wilmot Precinct | 178 | 133 | 33 | 12 | 134 | 32 | 121 | 46 | 122 | 118 | 52 | 31 | 115 | 52 | 130 | 37 | 132 | 32 | 122 | 38 | 132 | 35 | 133 | 33 | 134 | 32 |
| Sandy | 299 | 191 | 96 | 10 | 194 | 95 | 197 | 94 | 197 | 198 | 86 | 85 | 195 | 96 | 197 | 91 | 195 | 94 | 190 | 96 | 193 | 96 | 195 | 94 | 195 | 95 |
| Tuscarawas—East Greenville | 174 | 123 | 49 | 1 | 125 | 48 | 60 | 111 | 133 | 122 | 52 | 37 | 105 | 69 | 95 | 79 | 124 | 48 | 124 | 48 | 119 | 54 | 120 | 52 | 127 | 45 |
| " Pigeon Run | 119 | 51 | 63 | 4 | 51 | 63 | 27 | 87 | 50 | 51 | 64 | 63 | 52 | 62 | 29 | 90 | 51 | 64 | 52 | 63 | 51 | 67 | 51 | 64 | 51 | 64 |
| Stands | 67 | 14 | 52 | 1 | 14 | 52 | 14 | 52 | 15 | 14 | 52 | 50 | 14 | 52 | 11 | 56 | 14 | 52 | 14 | 52 | 14 | 52 | 14 | 52 | 14 | 52 |
| West Brookfield | 360 | 122 | 224 | 13 | 126 | 219 | 134 | 207 | 125 | 124 | 219 | 223 | 128 | 218 | 104 | 247 | 130 | 218 | 121 | 219 | 126 | 223 | 130 | 219 | 127 | 218 |
| Washington—Freeburg | 168 | 82 | 83 | ... | 85 | 82 | 85 | 82 | 79 | 83 | 84 | 80 | 89 | 78 | 86 | 81 | 90 | 74 | 78 | 88 | 87 | 76 | 89 | 78 | 89 | 78 |
| Mt. Union | 115 | 91 | 21 | 1 | 94 | 19 | 94 | 19 | 94 | 94 | 19 | 19 | 83 | 30 | 97 | 17 | 97 | 17 | 95 | 19 | 90 | 23 | 95 | 19 | 92 | 22 |
| Maximo | 148 | 37 | 110 | 1 | 37 | 110 | 37 | 110 | 38 | 37 | 110 | 110 | 39 | 108 | 43 | 104 | 38 | 108 | 41 | 104 | 32 | 114 | 41 | 106 | 50 | 95 |
| Totals | 18502 | 3334 | 9417 | 563 | 8484 | 9315 | 8239 | 9579 | 8476 | 8505 | 9453 | 9181 | 8242 | 9620 | 8489 | 9534 | 8193 | 9646 | 8204 | 9557 | 8702 | 9124 | 8674 | 9265 | 8649 | 9177 |
| Pluralities | | | 1083 | | | 831 | | 1340 | | | 948 | 678 | | 1378 | | 865 | | 1453 | | 1353 | | 422 | | 591 | | 528 |

# Catarrh

Is a constitutional and not a local disease, and therefore it cannot be cured by local applications. It requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, working through the blood, eradicates the impurity which causes and promotes the disease, and

# Catarrh

effects a permanent cure. Thousands of people testify to the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy for catarrh when other preparations had failed. Hood's Sarsaparilla also builds up the whole system, and makes you feel renewed in health and strength.

# Catarrh

"For several years I have been troubled with that terribly disagreeable disease, catarrh. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla with the very best results. It cured me of that continual dropping in my throat, and stuffed-up feeling. It has also helped my mother, who has taken it for run down state of health and kidney trouble." MRS. S. D. HEATH, Putnam, Ct.

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Dissolve the contents of one can of Banner Lye in three and one-half pints of cold water, and pour slowly into five and one-half pounds of lukewarm grease, stirring from the start, until it thickens into a mushy condition; then pour into any kind of mould to harden—a child can make it, and full directions are to be found back of each label.

A can of Banner Lye will do the work of twenty-one pounds of washing soda, and besides its value for scrubbing purposes, the cleansing and disinfecting of Sinks, Closets and Waste Pipes, destroying the Filth and Disease arising therefrom, makes its systematic use one of the greatest boons the housekeeper has fallen heir to.

☞ Send for Illustrated Pamphlet on soap making, FREE.

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### Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed administrator of the estate of Hugh M[illegible], late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.
Dated this 22d day of October 1889.
JOHN MILLERMAN, Administrator.

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When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
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THIS LAMP IS GIVEN TO

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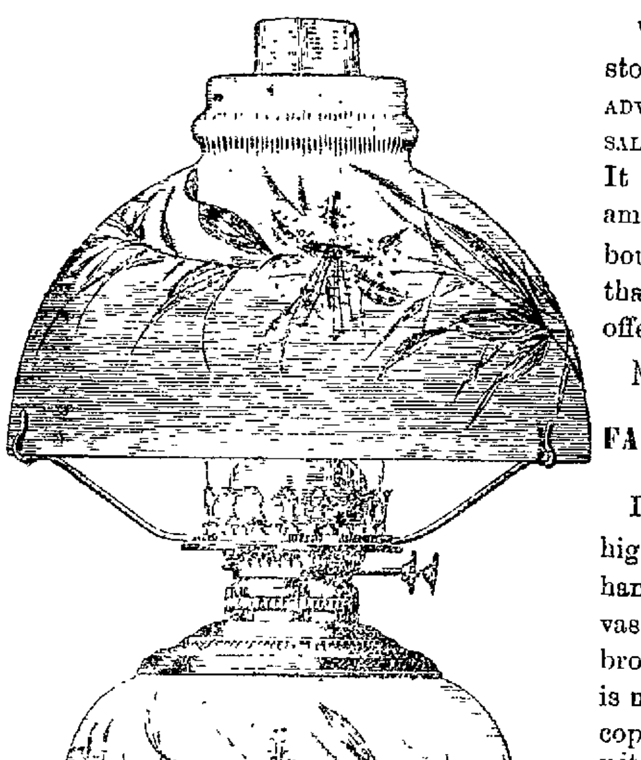

We would have it understood that this lamp is NOT ADVERTISED AS AN ARTICLE FOR SALE. $1.70 will not buy it. It is worth double that amount and cannot be bought for anything near that price anywhere. It is offered as a premium to gain

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It stands about 18 inches high and presents a very handsome appearance. The vase is porcelain with heavy bronze base. The oil tank is made of a single piece of copper, pressed into form without seams, so that oil cannot escape and can be lifted out of the vase for convenience of cleaning and filling.

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